Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

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VOL. VI. NO. 265 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittageng	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI.
Manager. Bombay.
Post Box No. 207. Hornby Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by
ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/- } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan)
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 10TH NOVEMBER, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT BANDRA HILL ROAD, NEAR KHOJA SANITORIUM IN "CASSUMALLI COTTAGE."

AUCTION SALE of very rich and handsome specially made seasoned teakwood drawing, dining, office room and verandah furniture and new billiard table with balls and Cues and marking-board, sweet gramophone with selected records, harmonium, hanging and hall lamps, rich glass, crockery and platedware, etc. etc.

On SUNDAY, the 10th November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, very rich and handsome specially made by well-known makers seasoned teakwood drawing, dining, office room and verandah furniture, including seasoned teakwood sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, very handsome big mirror side board, dumbwaiters, fancy satin lined complete drawing room suite, corner and side cabinets, marble and plain centre tables, nice teapoys, Curzon, easy and low chairs, season teak and blackwood single and double bedsteads, specially made to order new designed single and double mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, marble dressing and washing tables, cheval glass, verndah and garden benches, teakwood dirty cloth baskets, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, hall lamps, revolving and glass door book cases, wall clock 400 days' winding, clock with glass dome in working order, one new billiard table with balls, Cues, and marking-board, harmonium, sweet gramophone with selected records, rich glass, crockery and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of a private gentleman:—
Catalogues will be published and the goods will be on view three days before sale.

N.B.—Gentlemen desirous of having really good furniture are requested to inspect the above goods.

SALE OF 25 BALES YARN OF CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 8th November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sheth Haji Abdulla Haji Tyab at his godown at Sutar Bazar, Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Marwadi Laxminarayen Gangadhar:—
25 bales Cotton Yarn No. 12½ Currimbhoy Mills, each of 400 lbs.

SALE OF 16 BALES GIN.

On FRIDAY, the 8th November, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Badrinarayen Ramprtap, at Tikmani Building, opposite Morarji Goculdas Market, Kalbadevi Road, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Gopaldas Laxminarayen:—
8 bales Gin of Simplex Mills, i.e., 2 bales No. 3025, 2 bales No. 5103, 1 bale No. 1904 and 3 bales No. 3225.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Kuriyamad Banursidas:—
8 bales Gin of Spring Mills, i.e., 2 bales No. 12725, 1 bale No. 12825, 2 bales No. 12925 and 3 bales No. 13991.

SALE OF 40 BALES COTTON YARN.

On SATURDAY, the 9th November, 1918, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction by order of Sheth Vithaldas Bhawanidas at his shop at Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Marwadi Lakhmichand Jain:—
40 bales Cotton Yarn No. 12 1/3 Africa Ticket, of Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.'s Mills, Flower Thread, each of 400 lbs.

SALE OF 25 BALES COTTON YARN.

On SATURDAY, the 9th November, 1918, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, at the shop of Sheth Vithaldas Bhawanidas, by order of Memon Ahmed Moosa Motiwala and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Haji Adam Haji Jia:—
25 bales Cotton Yarn No. 12½, Africa Ticket, of Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.'s Mills, Flower Thread, each of 400 lbs.

SALE OF 64 BALES COTTON YARN.

On MONDAY, the 11th November, 1918, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, at the shop of Sheth Shevlal Radhakissen, by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—
Shah Kakalbhai Umedram:—
26 bales Cotton Yarn No. 8½ Seven Stars, each of 400 lbs.
Sheth Ahmed Haji Dada:—
36 bales Cotton Yarn No. 20s. David Mills, Red and Black Thread, each of 400 lbs.
Sheth Ramkissen Sagarmal:—
2 bales Cotton Yarn No. 11½ Dawn Mills, each of 400 lbs.

SALE OF TEAK AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, LEAD AND RED AND BLUE PENCILS, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 9th November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, very rich teak and blackwood household and office furniture, including dining table, rich silk and tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, marble top centre tables, wash-hand and dressing table, office writing tables, single and double glass door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, seasoned teakwood glass and panel door cupboards, dressing chests of drawers, glass door and revolving book cases, single and double new designed bedsteads, reclining half back and full back sofas, cushioned low and easy chairs, gown and hat stands, fancy teapoys, dirty cloth baskets, carpets, galichas, phonographs, records, etc., etc.

Property of a private gentleman:—
1 very substantial blackwood Sofa on castors.
1 Office Writing Table.
Petrol Table Lamp.

AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.).

By order of Messrs. Dayabhai Vussonji and Co. and on account and at the risk of defaulting Indentor concerned:—
1 case Lead Pencils D. V. & Co., 015, Marks "Adison Tea, 6—59/64, 4—65/68, Sample No. 59—58, ex. S. S. "Tensein Haru."
9 cases Lead Pencils D. V. & Co., 0.15, Marks "Adison Tea" 7—59/67, Sample No. 58, ex. S. S. "Hejaj."
17 cases Lead Pencils, D. V. & Co., 0.15, Marks "Adison Tea" 5—42/46, 12—47/58, Samples 58-59, ex. S. S. "Bombay Maru."
8 cases Lead Pencils D. V. & Co., 015, Marks "Adison Tea" 5—34/38, 3—39/41, Samples 59-58, ex. S. S. "Siam Maru."
3 cases Lead Pencils, D. V. & Co., 0.15, Marks "Adison Tea" 3—69/71, Sample 59, ex. S. S. "Ume Maru."
On account and at the risk of the concerned:—
32 cases Lead Pencils, D. V. & Co., 612, 32—51/82, ex. S. S. "Siam Maru."
8 cases Red and Blue Pencils, Marks D. V. & Co., ex. S. S. Mitsuki Maru, Taiyan Maru and Bombay Maru.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th November, 1918.

WE LEAD AND MEN FOLLOW.

MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF LONDON by G. W. M. Reynolds, printed in 16 Vols. on superior glazed paper, bold types and completely illustrated. Rs. 16. CORAL ISLAND 4 Volumes. Rs. 3.

MITARANGA & CO., MADRAS.

SAVE MONEY

By Placing your wholesale and retail orders for Perfumery, Jewellery, Postcards fine artistic pictures and presentation articles with HOTCHAND MOTUMAL, Show Rooms, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay opposite Thomas Cook and Son. Telegraphic: Refined. 'Phone 2851.

JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Sale on SUNDAY, 10th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at 25, Club Back Road, Byculla, of Lieut. L. C. Simpson, oppo. Y. M. C. A.

Specially Selected Pieces of Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Miror Back Sideboard, Chesterfield Sofa, Chairs, Glassware, Crockery, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, 10th November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at 25, Club Back Road, oppo. Y. M. C. A., dining table, chairs, grand mirror, back solid sideboard, dinnet-waggon, dumbwaiter, teapoy, side tables, Chesterfield sofa, arm chairs, easy chairs, side and tiled top teapoy, show cases, cabinet, blackwood corner cabinet, sweet-tone piano with pianola, low chair, folding arm chairs, hatstand, Curzon chairs, palm stand, centre table, well-known makers' electro plate, selected bedroom furniture, single and double bed of iron and brass, season wood almyrah of single and double doors, bed-room chairs, ice-box, glassware, crockery, etc., etc.

The property is on view.
Catalogues will be printed.
The property of Lieut. L. C. Simpson, Asst. Controller of Hardware.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CIRCULAR SAW BENCH MACHINES.

Under instructions from the party concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
2 Circular saw benches with planed top and fitted with 18 inches saws, loose and fast pulleys, belt striking gear self-acting angle plates, shaper collars, etc., etc.

The machines are open for inspection and private offers will be considered.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th day of November, 1918, Messrs. CRAWFORD, and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite to the Government Dockyard, and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Furniture such as blackwood, rich carved especially made-to-order drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, panel door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, fancy teapoys, writing tables, perambulator billiard table (small), glassware, etc.

Under instructions from Lieut.-Col. Kirkwood the property of late Capt. Harvey such breakfast set, hall table and bed-room as glassware, dinner set, coffee set, tea set, lamps, cushions, weaving apparels military uniform dresses, cooking utensils, old China jar, uniform case boots, shoes, saddle, pictures, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned:—
6 doz. Safety Razors.
22 doz. Caps.
2 c/s each of 160 gross shaving brushes.
2 rich big Persian Carpets.
The property of an European gentleman:—
1 motor cycle Bosch magneto in working order.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th November 1918.

INVALUABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR EARNING MONEY!

If you have lost your Money in any kind of business of Shares, Cotton, Linseed, Silver Guinea, Yarn, Sugar, Colours, Castor Oil, Rice, Wheat, etc., then we will help you to recoup your loss and gain large sums by our correct forecasts of Bull and Bear, for which we have received many good certificates. We foretell the exact figures by our large experience and by the help of the Mantras. If you seek our advice beforehand or get it after you have lost your money in some transactions, you will be immensely benefited by our exact knowledge in these matters. Fee only Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 for our forecasts for Bear and Bull. We also do the work of Astrology and Palmistry, and will correctly foretell every incident of your future life and also prepare Horoscopes, etc. Fee only Rs. 5 for seeing only the hand. KRUSHNALAL RAMKANT SHARMA, opposite Anant Shirji Desai Topiwalla. 1st Floor, Moti Bazar, Bombay.

Time: 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," "For Sale" and other similar Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 5 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on Application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5,000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 181, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

FAMOUS HARDWAR BLANKETS—Warm, durable, fine and cheap. White Rs. 8 to 25. Black checkered Rs. 5 to 20. Lois white Rs. 12 to 20. Palti for suit Rs. 12 to 20 for a Than. S. S. MEHTA, Swadeshi Woolen Stores, No. 21, Hardwar, U.P. 2676

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

IN INDIA everyone must join EASTERN because its RUPEE POLICIES provide MONEY at MARRIAGES LOAN WITHOUT INTEREST at EMERGENCIES MONEY assistance on becoming invalid or retired from business and service SUPPORT in old age and FAMILY PROVISIONS. No restriction and medical examination. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. AGENTS wanted on most attractive terms. EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE LTD., 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE have a large stock of MACHINERY FOR SALE with late Krishna Mills, Ld., Delhi, such as Mules, Hand Reels, Drawing, Slubing, Intermediate and Roving Frames, Rollers and Clearer Carding Engines, Brass Pipes and Cast Iron Pipes as well as all other Machinery fitted with Bellow Room for Cotton purpose together with English Leather Beltings and Pulleys of different sizes and make. Full particulars on application. Apply to Selling Agent:—S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri, Delhi. Telegraphic Address "ZAMIR." 2222

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply in person to Dr. A. P. KOTHARE, Madhavbag Dispensary, Cawasjee Patel Tank Road, Girgaon, Bombay. 2887

REQUIRED immediately for the Taj Mahal Hotel, one TYPIST and general CLERK, one BAR SUPERVISOR, LINEN ROOM GIRLS, BARMEN, ASSISTANT HEAD WAITERS and BUTLERS. Good salary to competent applicants. Apply to MANAGER. 2901

WANTED—A Competent LAUNDRY MANAGER having a thorough knowledge of washing processes and capable of managing a large steam laundry connected with a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply stating terms with copy testimonials to Box No. 1076, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2854

WANTED—Probationer NURSES for the Civil General Hospital, Rangoon, salary Rs. 30 per mensem with Uniform Allowance, free Board and furnished quarters. For other particulars apply to the NURSING SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Rangoon. 2839

COMPETENT GRADUATES in medicine and surgery and hospital assistants for charitable dispensaries in Gujarat. No private practice or visit fees allowed. Those desirous of doing public good accepting moderate salaries need only apply, stating age, qualifications experience and salaries expected. Apply to Seth MANILAL MAGANLAL, The Swadeshi Mills Coy., Ltd., Ahmedabad, (Gujarat). 2812

MOTOR DRIVER WANTED.—A first class native DRIVER. Must have a thorough knowledge of repair work. Excellent references required. Good wage for a good man. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not returned) to A. D. C. SOUTHERN COMMAND, Poona. Envelopes should be marked "Motor Car." 2497

BARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in temporary employ. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 2311

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SUB-OVERSEERS. Salary Rs 25. Apply to the DEWAN, Lunawada, with copies of testimonials. 2845

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing typewriting and correspondence. Apply LALAN, 20, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 2876

WANTED.—JUNIOR CLERKS and TYPISTS. Apply EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE Office. 2886

WANTED—capable MEN for SUPERVISing Smiths in a large Government Factory Apply to Box No. 1085, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2894.

STEVEDORING—WANTED a competent Foreman, apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1083, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2889

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two smart Hindu SHORTHAND TYPISTS. Apply sharp to P. MUNCHERJI, 47, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED—1ST AND 2ND CLASS ENGINEERS for Water Work Ginning and Pressing Factories and Electric Installations. Apply for particulars to the SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Delhi. 2891.

WANTED—A smart HINDOO TYPIST. Sound knowledge of English essential. Apply personally with testimonials to the MANAGER, JIVALAL OJAMSHEE & CO., 24, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2888

WANTED.—GOAN COMPOUNDERS for a dispensary in the Hills. Apply stating experience, qualification and salary required to Box No. 1087 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2898

WANTED—for Up-country, Ginning and Pressing Factories' 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. Apply to Box No. 1084, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2892.

WANTED—for State Service, two qualified ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 respectively. Apply to Box No. 1086, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2894.

WANTED.—A SECRETARY, competent in correspondence, etc., Shorthand Typing essential. Preference to experienced. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1082 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2883

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED.—TUITIONS for Gujrati, English and Music, by a lady teacher of long experience. Apply Box No. 1084 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2890

FOR SALE.

FANS—(Hot-Air Ventilating) FOR SALE, working on kerosine. INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2706

FOR SALE—A CHEST WALER MARE, broken to saddle and harness. Apply WELLINGTON MEWS. 2881

R. J. BARTON, Hornby Road, opp. Whiteway's having imported a new motor car, desires to SELL immediately:—A young CHEST ARAB, free from bad marks, thoroughly broken to harness and a English made BROUGHAM, complete with harness. Turn-out in perfect condition, going cheap. 2874

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN—TO LET—"HOMESTEAD" on Chowk Point, completely furnished for the cold season. Apply to M.r. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 2772

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms, facing Yacht Club and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE of Mr. PURSHOTAM RANCHORDAS in the business transactions of the firm of Jetha Devjee and Co., carrying on business as Muccadams, Commission Agents and Merchants, was already discontinued from 1st May, 1918, and that the remaining share of the said Mr. Purshotam Ranchordas in Muccadami and Commission has also been discontinued from Samvant 1975, Kartick Sud the 1st. We, therefore, are now no longer responsible, for any connection kept in our name by anybody with the said gentleman.

Bombay, dated this Kartick Sud the 1st S. 1975, the 4th November, 1918.

JETHA DEVJEE.

Mandvi, Sak Gali,

Bombay 6th November, 1918. 2871

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 7th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1918.
2. To declare final Dividends on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1918.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. D. Tata as a Director.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Bart., and the Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To pass a Resolution of condolence on the sad death of Sir Ratan Tata.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st October to the 9th November, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
TATA SONS Ld., Agents.

Bombay, 10th October, 1918. 2639

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—A competent MANAGER and a HEAD CLERK for a local mill in Bombay, those having departmental long experience need apply, stating terms, with testimonials to Box No. 1066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2798

FOR SALE.

ONE CARD of the Bombay Share and Stock Exchange FOR SALE. Apply immediately to

S. V. BERVE,
Dealers in Govt. Papers,
2873 Old Share Bazaar.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed that our client Mr. LAXMIDAS G. TEJPAL has withdrawn and revoked the Power of Attorney executed by our client in favour of JOHN LIVINGSTON HONEYBONE.

People are warned against dealing with the said JOHN LIVINGSTON HONEYBONE in the name of our client Laxmidas G. Tejpal.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for
Mr. Laxmidas G. Tejpal.
Bombay, 5th Nov. 1918. 2880

NOTICE.

THE PATENT PNUEMATICE BLOCK TYRES AND MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Creditors of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, Hughes Road, Bombay, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) under Section 209 of the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913.

Dated at Bombay the 6th November, 1918.

A. G. HATE,
2877 Liquidator.

WANTED.

WANTED—9 HINDU COOKS and 8 MAHOMEDAN COOKS for the Indian Troops Station Hospital, Arangaon Pay Rs. 12 per mensem. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of November 1918.

(Sd.) E. B. HICKSON,
Capt. R.A.M.C. (S.R.),
Officer Commanding, Indian Troops
Station Hospital, Arangaon. 2846

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the seventh day of November, 1918, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.), when the Resolutions mentioned in the notice dated the twenty-fifth day of October and posted to the shareholders will be submitted to the Meeting.

By Order of the Board.
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th October, 1918. 2613

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

BLOW ROOM.

1 Double beater opener, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Inter schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Finisher, 1906, by Assales & Co.

CARD ROOM.

36 Cards (flat) 37 inch, 1906, by Assales & Co.
4 Ditto 1909, by H. & W.

DRAWING.

4 Drawing frames of 7 deliveries, 1906, by Assales & Co.
1 Drawing frame of 6 deliveries, 1909, by H. & B.

SLUBBING.

4 Slubbing frames 84 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Slubbing frame 84 sp., 1896.
1 Slubbing frame 88 sp. 1909, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1909, H. & B.
2 Inter frames 130 sp., 1893, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 118 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
3 Inter frames 126 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Inter frame, 1893, H. & B.
8 Roving frames 160 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
4 Roving frames 190 sp., 1907, Assales & Co.
3 Roving frames 180 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1897, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1896, H. & B.
2 Roving frames 164 sp., 1892, H. & B.

SPINNING ROOM.

36 Ring frames 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.
1 Pair mule 1600 sp. ea., by Haward & Blow, 1909.
2 Pairs mule 1400 sp. ea., by Taylerlang, 1889.
2 Ring frames for doubling yarn 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.

MECHANIC SHOP.

1 Cotton cleaning machine.
1 Bonda machine.
3 Bundling presses.
1 Bailing press complete with pump.
100 Reels.
1 Engine 650 I.H.P., by Douglas & Grant, 1914 A.D. (ordered out in 1914, before this the mill was working with electric power).
2 Stirling boilers for 200 lbs., 1915.
1 Lancashire boiler 30ft. by 7½ and 180 lbs., Maker Galloway, 1915.
1 Donkey pump vertical.
2 Lathes.
1 Drilling machine.
Gearing complete for the whole plant.
16 Hunidi fire installations complete.
Pumping engine for above.
1 dynamo of 220 volts.
Complete electric installation plant.
A complete Ginning Factory of 40 Gms. complete with gearing, &c., driven by Mani Engine.

Apply to—

Mr. GULAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI.
11, Tamarind Lane,
Motilal Mansions. 2377

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 9, Green Street, Fort, on Thursday, the 7th November, 1918, at 5 p.m., (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1918.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 7th November, 1918, to THURSDAY, the 21st November, 1918 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ABDOOLABHOY JOOMABHOY LALLJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay 24th October, 1918. 2730

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of Messrs. MOTILAL RANCHHORDAS & Co., hitherto doing business as Muccadams and Commission Agents, has been dissolved. Mr. RANCHHORDAS KARAMSI, who was working as a paid partner in the said firm of Messrs. Motilal Ranchhordas & Co., has retired from and ceased to have any interest in the said business on expiry of his term. The said business shall henceforth be solely carried on by our clients under the name style and firm of Messrs. Motilal Shivji & Co. It is hereby notified that the firm of Messrs. MOTILAL SHIVJI & Co., have nothing whatever to do with the debts or liabilities of the said Ranchhordas Karamsi and they will not be liable for the same in any way whatever.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1918.

DHARAMSI & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Motilal
Shivji & Company.
2897

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ARDESHIR MANECKJI MISTRY ERACHSHA MANECKJI MISTRY, and FESTONJI JAMSETJI SHROFF, have contracted to sell to our client Mr. AMERSEY DHARAMSEY, the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, beauest gift, charge, mortgage, lien, lease, sale, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the information in writing to the undersigned at their offices at No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government freehold land or ground situate, lying and being in the passage of Balaram Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 451 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 33, 35, etc., New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944, and 13955, Old Survey Nos. 174, 176, 177, 132, 173, 175, 6/131, 132, and New Survey No. 6984, together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house thereon standing and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4403 (2) and 4404, Street No. 38 A and 40 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Pirozshaw Rustomji Daruwalla and his wife Bai Pirozbai and on or towards the West by the properties of the Vendors, on or towards the North by the property of Hirjibhoy Framji Lentin and on or towards the South by a thirty feet road.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1918.

R. B. MAZAGONWALLA,
For Messrs. Soonderdas & Co.,
2885 Purchaser's Attorneys.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION.

During the last 2 years I have published hundreds of testimonials from delighted patients, Doctors and Officials.

On 15th Oct., I start on a 2 months' tour of Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, etc.,

ANOTHER DOCTOR'S REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

24th July started treatment. Left lung sounding dull and crepitations all over and particularly at upper part and back. Right lung apex and back portion affected Physical signs—Fever 100.3, night sweats, cough, dull pain in both sides, etc., T. B. in sputum.

3rd Aug.—Cough and pains in sides improved along with appetite and restlessness.
10th Aug.—Doing well.
18th Aug.—Doing well.
25th Aug.—Change in right lung and in upper part of the left.
1st Sept.—Doing well.
18th Sept.—T. B. in sputum lessened at least by one-fourth the former number.

DISEASE ARRESTED.

Here we have the records of an eminent Indian Doctor.

Patient writes:—
"I am much better and can go about my duties once more which I could not do for months."

REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.
DEACONESS HOME,
LUCKNOW.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1288.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES GREY GINS, 4 BALES LEOPARD CLOTHS, 1 BALE CHECKS AND 5 BALES BLACK SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Punjabi Juvarsing Dolatram and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Punjabi Nandlal Maucharam:—
2 bales Grey Gins No. 1575.
On account and at the risk of Punjabi Kakasing Jagannath:—
3 bales Leopard Cloth of the Shapurji Mills No. 10100.
1 bale Leopard Cloth of the Prospectus Mills No. 12560.
1 bale Checks of the Kasturchand Mills No 634.
1 bale Japanese Grey Gins Battak Chap.
On account and at the risk of Multani Dasumal Rajaram:—
5 bales Black Shirtings of the Indore Mill No. 2936.

AUCTION SALE OF 294 BALES YARN.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta under instructions from the Asar Virji Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties

On account and at the risk of Seth Moolji Morarji.
25 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½ Bhatia Ticket.
On account and at the risk of Seth Ambalal Bhagwandas.
25 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½ Bhatia Ticket.
On account and at the risk of Seth Mafatlal Jamnadas.
50 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½ Bhatia Ticket.
On account and at the risk of Seth Gandabhoy Vadilal.
25 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½ Bhatia Ticket.
On account and at the risk of Seth Gordhandas Damodar.
52 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½ Bhatia Ticket.
42 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 16½ Raja Ticket.
75 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 10½ Lakhoe Ticket.

AUCTION SALE OF 96 CASES SOAPS.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Keshavji Ramdas Kharawala at his godown at Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of Seth Mahomed Casam of Omrauti:—
96 cases each 60 bars soap flower brand.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RLY.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 20th, THURSDAY the 21st and FRIDAY the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed goods, luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of parcels of brassware, shoes, caps, haberdashery, hosiery, sarees, gramophone records, glass globes, brass wire, bangles, copper rings, photographic accessories and chemicals, medical books, scented oils, medicines, cases of empty bottles, cinema films, velvet, asafoetida, corned beef, tea casks of oil, empty casks, combs, long cloth, turmeric, rice, old clothing, Homoepathic medicenes, buttons, megaphones, leather one parcel spoons, cases of locks, Michelin tubes, overcoats, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th November, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
The Theatre of the City.
Howitt-Phillips Co.
Owing to Illness of Artistes
No Performance To-night.
TO-MORROW AT 9-30 p. m.
The Popular War Play:
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE."
By Walter Howard.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 p.m.
Brieux's Great Lesson
"DAMAGED GOODS"
(FOR ADULTS ONLY)
SATURDAY AT 9-30 p. m.
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE."
Booking at Rose & Co.
PRICES:—Night Stalls Rs. 5, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee—Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.
Bona-fide Students over 14 years recommended by the heads of the Institutions when they attend will be admitted to the Matinee at the reduced prices of Stalls Re. 2, D. Circle Re 1 and Gallery Ans. 8.
GRAND PICTURE BILL
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The 5-Act Metro Drama of unusual beauty:
"THE SHOOTING OF DAN McGREW"
A Western story full of exciting incidents.
Also the Latest Pathe Gazette and a treat by the Best Theatre Orchestra in the East.
Prices—Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Lessees—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
in a series of popular London Musical Plays
To-night, Thursday 7th Oct. at 9-30
"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"
Friday 8th Oct. at 9-30
"THEODORE & Co."
Saturday 9th November at 9-30
"THE BOY"
Sunday 10th, Matinee 5-30
"CARMINETTA"
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co. till 6 p. m.
Booking at Theatre from 7 p. m.
Seats booked by Telephone (288) must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.
To-day at 6-30 p. m.
New Pathe Pictures

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
Lamington Road.
TO-NIGHT
THE LAST TWO DRAMAS of
'THE PRICE OF FOLLY" series
featuring
RUTH ROLAND
Donot miss the finale of this excellent series.
Every Drama complete in itself and carrying a moral lesson.
PATHE'S GAZETTE
'IN AND AROUND SAN DIEGO'
Travel
"LOOK PLEASANT PLEASE"
Comic.
Look out for a big Imperial feature next week.
COMING! COMING!
KIPLING'S
"Naulakha"
The greatest film of the year.
TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

JUST ONE TRIAL
will convince you of the worth of our famous
Cossi Silk Suit Piece
PRICE Rs. 8.
Pure Silk Suit Piece
PRICE Rs. 16.
ORDER FROM—
THE IMPERIAL SILK Mfg. Co.
BENARES CITY (U. P.)

INFLUENZA
successfully prevented by
Karnik's Mixture
Sold everywhere or from
KARNIK DEPOT, Bombay 4.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.
RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above.—BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ½ prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES AMPOULES bottleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.
S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone 11. Telegrams: Gundisam.

HYDROCELE
No More Risk of Operation.
Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.
Rs. 2-8 per oz. phial lb. bottle Rs. 30.
DIABETES
Wonderful specific for Diabetes is the surest an most effective remedy will cure these, diseases of any nature and of any standing period radically and save you from premature death. Price Re. 1 per phial.
V. I. Stephen, Hyderabad, (Sind.)
I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele and a specific which cured me radically.
G. BROTHERS (C).
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

LESSEES THE EXCELSIOR THEATRES Co., LTD.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

THE GREAT SERIAL OF AUSTRALIAN LIFE

The ADVENTURES OF "STINGAREE"

By E. W. HORNUNG—The Author of "RAFFLES"

"STINGAREE" THE POLITE BUSHRANGER!!

FIRST 2 ADVENTURES THIS WEEK!

TWO DAYS LEFT

to witness the first Six Parts of a Wonder-serial, which is the one topic of the moment in Bombay.

"A Daughter of the Gods"

(10000 Feet)

The greatest achievement hitherto undertaken and successfully carried out by the American Cinema Magnate, William Fox.

"Nothing like it has hitherto been equalled in Filmdom"—that is the judgment of the Public. It is a Photo-play of staggering dimensions, a unique blending of Fairydom and Mortaldom bristling with all the splendour of Oriental ideals of Earthly Paradise.

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

For the convenience of patrons residing in distant quarters, there will be on every day an extra Show at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Rest of the Shows at 7-15; 9; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Is It Possible you have not yet seen

"A Daughter of the Gods!"

(10,000 Feet)

the record two-week Serial which the rich and poor, young and old, are talking about enthusiastically this week?

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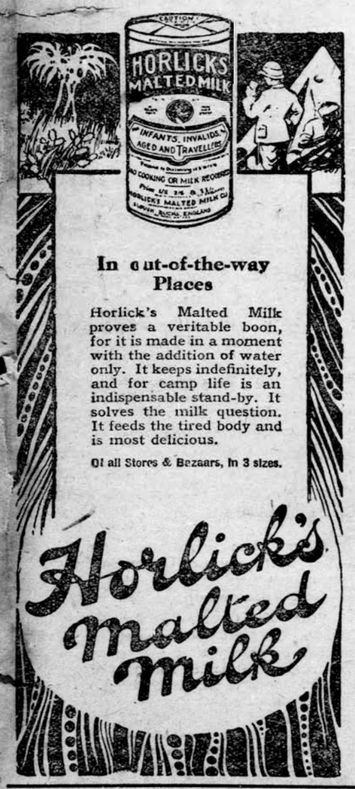
THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

TO-NIGHT: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-20 p. m. (S. T.)

OUR REVOLVING SHOW—For the Ticket Holders of the Box, Sofa, and First Class, our Shows are "Revolving Shows," *i. e.* you can come in the midst of any Show and can leave at your will any time in the midst of the succeeding Show.



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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Nov. 2nd.

	Bales.
Total In Sight	2 679,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	281,000
East Indian ,, ,,	78,000
American ,, ,,	2,569,000
Other ,, ,,	65,000
Total Sales	7,000
East Indian Sales	1,200
Total Speculation	..
,, Export	..
East Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	39,000
,, ,, Forwarded	2,200
,, ,, Actual Export	..
,, ,, Imports	..
,, ,, Speculation	..
American Afloat	210,000
East Indian Afloat	1,000
Total Afloat	255,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.45
Silver Coin Commercial Bars	101½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	151 000
,, Exports to Great Britain	9,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	25,000
,, ,, to Japan	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	12,34,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	10,88,000

New York, Nov. 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	—
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee No 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.60
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 2nd.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

The tone of the Marwadi bazaar to-day was steadier on opening, and Fully good Broach April-May was quoted Rs. 738 and advanced to Rs. 740. A decline then set in owing to free offerings and the rate dropped to Rs. 720, but later on recovered to Rs. 725 and remained steady at this price for some time. At 2-15 p.m. the rate was Rs. 734 and at 4 p.m. Rs. 733/34. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 731, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton is steadier with a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Fully good Broach	April-May	Rs. 735
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	,, 616
Fine Oomras	Dec.-Jan.	,, 677

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 5th Nov. 1918.

Cotton	2,478 bales.
Wheat	7,061 Cwts.
Linseed	5,937 ,,
Rape, &c.,	3,578 ,,
Gingellyseeds	1,356 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,581 ,,
Castorseed	602 ,,
Rice	73,747 ,,
Myrabollams	995
Cottonseed	2,776
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	Nil
Jowar	262 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 28-6-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 198.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 203.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 155.
60 D/st. Japan Rs. 148.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 351.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98½.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 94.
3½ per cent. Paper 79.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 82.
4 per cent Municipal Long Dated 81.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 80.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
4 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90½.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was open for one hour in the morning and was steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,035. Swan 572-8. Standard 2,475. Sunplex 370, Shapurji 136-4. Pearls 520. Madhowji 2,105 x.d.; Kohinoor 1,310. Kastoorchand 1,160. Finlay 462-8. Fazulbhoy 715. David 610. Currimbhoy 327-8. Crescent 220. Colaba 1,345. Cen. Century 422-8. India 2,485. Bombay Cotton 617-8. By. United 960. By. Dyeing 1,315. Cen. Mining 34-8. Katni Ord. 247-8. Katni Defd. 1,265. Tata Ord. 248-12. Tata Defd. 1,217-8. Bombay Burma 892-8. Bombay Tramway 437-8. By. Steam 357-8. Tata Hydro 1,120.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,035. Swan 572-8. Standard 2,405. Simplex 737-8. Shapurji 137-8. Pearls 520. Madhowji 2,120. Kohinoor 1,295. Finlay 465. Fazulbhoy 720. David 615. Currimbhoy 330. Crescent 220. Century 420. Cen. India 2,490. Bombay Cotton 625. By. United 970. By. Dyeing 1,310. C. I. Mining 34-8. Katni Ord. 245. Katni Defd. 1,250. Tata Ord. 247-8. Tata Defd. 1,217. Bombay Burma 895-8. Bombay Tram 435. Tata Hydro 1,120.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the day ended 31st October, 1918, as compared with the statement of 31st Oct. 1917:—

LIABILITIES.	31st Oct. 17. Rs.	31st Oct. 18. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 50 lakhs.	25,00,000	25,00,000
,, Paid up	1,60,000	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	3,31,02,000	5,07,02 000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	4,60,000	4,92,000
Sundries	3,62,12,000	5,41,94,000
ASSETS.		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	49,64,000	83,56,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	1,17,37,000	2,04 61,000
Bills Discounted	54,12,000	43 02,000
Sundries	3,75,000	6,48,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	1,37,34,000	1,93,89 000
	3,62,12,000	5,41,94,000

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

There was very little animation in to-day's market. Peace news of yesterday was probably responsible for a drop in jute mill shares, which, however, to some extent recovered during the course of the day. For coal shares there was a very limited enquiry, except for Sowardihs which made further advance. In miscellaneous section there was a little more activity with buyers more in evidence. Bengal Brass, Buxa Timber and Behar Oil were in demand. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 36/4; Bolompore 14/8; Burra Dhemo 15/4; Deoghur 19; Gopalichuck 15; Koradi 13/12, Imperial 19/8; Jumoni 14/4; Nazira 15; New Tetturya 19/4; Nowaghur 29; Raneegunge 60/8; Satpukuria 14/4; Sowardih 27/4; South Govindpur 12; Teetulmuri 19/8.

Jute:—Budge-Budge ord 595; Dalhousie ord 387; Fort Gloster ord 608; Howrah ord 49/8; Hooghly 67; Kamarhatty ord 518; Kankinarrah ord 510; Kelvin ord 595; Lansdowne ord 312; Northbrook ord 46/12; Reliance ord 37.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-India debentures 95; Assam Saws 24; Bengal Brass 29; Behar Oil 25/12; Britannia Brass 12/2; Eastern Paint 14/8; Loobah Tea 69; Sapoi Tea 14.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 79/12 to Rs. 80.

COTTON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay by rail and sea (foreign and coastwise) during the week ending the 26th October, 1918, were 8,187 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 8,388 bales and 27,613 bales in the corresponding period of 1917 and of 1916 respectively. The total arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay from the beginning of the present season (1st September) were 93,335 bales, as against 65,484 bales in the corresponding period of 1917 and 102,252 bales in 1916, thus showing an increase of 43 per cent. as compared with 1917, but a decrease of 9 per cent. when compared with 1916.

The exports of raw cotton from Bombay by sea to foreign countries during the six months ending September, 1918, were 432,814 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 983,180 bales and 1,156,234 bales in the corresponding periods of 1917 and 1916 respectively, or a decrease of 56 per cent. as compared with 1917 and of 63 per cent. as compared with 1916.

The total imports during the week ending the 26th October, 1918, of cotton piece-goods by sea from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and Rangoon amounted to 29 million yards, as against 30 million yards and 26 million yards in the corresponding period of 1917 and of 1916 respectively. The total quantity of piece-goods (Indian and foreign) despatched during the same period by rail from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Madras amounted to 663 tons, as against 1,768 tons in 1917 and 1,941 tons in 1916.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 6th.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 1,010-0	Rs. 6,78,600- 0
Cash Certificates	,, 2,914-0	,, 5,99,733-12
Total ..	3,96 :-0	12,78,333-12

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.....	29.777 Inch
Temperature of Air	85.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1 ,,
Dew Point	74.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.700 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	93.6 ,,
Minimum do.	78.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE ENE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	147 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	Nov					Nov				
Wed.	6	m 0	22	28	3	6	m 6	21	19	9
Thur.	7	m 0	4a	26	1		6	7a	15	10
		m 0	56	28	1	7	m 6	59	19	7
Fri.	8	m 0	38a	25	9		6	40a	16	2
		m 1	32	27	9	8	m 7	38	20	0
Sat.	9	m 1	15a	25	3		7	14a	16	9
		m 2	10	27	3	9	m 8	20	20	4
Sun.	10	m 1	58a	24	10		7	51a	17	6
		m 2	53	26	9	10	m 9	12	20	6
Mon	11	m 2	51a	24	4		8	40a	18	4
		m 3	47	26	3	11	m 10	24	20	5
Tues	12	m 4	8a	24	1		9	48a	19	2
		m 4	47	26	1	12	m 11	52	19	9
		5	26a	24	4		11	18a	19	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	6 (Wednesday)	Sunrise. 6h. 41m.	Sunset. 5h.	4m
,,	7 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 42m.	,, 6h.	3m
,,	8 (Friday)	,, 6h. 42m.	,, 6h.	3m
,,	9 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 43m.	,, 6h.	3m
,,	10 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 43m.	,, 6h.	2m
,,	11 (Monday)	,, 6h. 44m.	,, 6h.	2m
,,	12 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 44m.	,, 6h.	2m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Nov. 4d. 2h. 31.6m. a.m.: First quarter: 11d. 10h 16·2m p.m. Full Moon 18d 11h 3 0m p m Last quarter, 25d 3h. 55.3m. p.m.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th November 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is generally in slight defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below the average. Day temperature is above normal in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in the north of the division. Night temperature is lower than usual at Karachi and Bikaner, but is in excess over the rest of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in south Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is above the average over the same area; night temperature is in slight or moderate excess throughout.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Temperature is moderately above the average both by day and night; the excess in the minimum is 11 deg. at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.45in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Both day and night temperatures are in moderate excess generally.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.12in. of rain and Hyderabad 0.65in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above the average in the southern half of the division. Day temperature has fallen here, but continues in excess in the north; night temperature is above normal throughout, the excess ranging up to 13 deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active on the Madras coast and has extended northwards in the Peninsula; rainfall has been nearly general on the east coast and in the Madras Deccan and local in south Hyderabad, the south Bombay Deccan, south Konkan and north Malabar. Madras has had 2.98in. and Masulipatam 1.50in. The area of disturbed weather that lay off the north Malabar coast yesterday appears to have moved away from the coast probably in a north-westerly direction. Temperature is above normal throughout the 24 hours in the north of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

Some extension of rainfall appears probable in the north of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of November, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 15th Nov.)	83.2	70.5	75	..	0	—0.05
Jask	84.6	65.6	72	..	0	0
Do. (Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.5	44.8	54	..	0.11	+0.10
Rawalpindi	82.3	47.3	66	..	0.10	+0.10
Lahore	83.3	49.2	52	..	0	0
Hissar	81.0	51.3	64	..	1.06	+0.87
Ambala	82.3	59.1	40	..	0	—0.06
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.7	59.7	37	..	0	—0.05
Mainpuri	90.3	55.2	41	..	0	—0.11
Jhansi	90.6	61.8	58	..	0	—0.04
Cawnpore	89.8	69.5	62	..	0	—0.22
Allahabad	92.8	62.7	55	..	0	—0.10
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	87.3	52.4	49	..	0	0
Karachi	89.5	65.0	27	..	0	—0.04
Ajmer	85.0	59.3	43	..	0	—0.02
Jalpore	87.5	61.2	20	..	0	—0.01
Kotah	98.6	66.0	31	..	0	—0.01
Mount Abu	77.8	52.8	42	..	0	0
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	90.4	61.1	21	..	0	0
Dwarka	91.4	75.0	44	..	0	0
Veraval	97.6	76.3	24	..	0	0
Rajkot	95.1	66.5	23	..	0	—0.02
Bhavnagar Para	96.8	69.2	47	..	0	0
Surat	98.9	75.0	42	..	0	—0.03
Ahmedabad	97.7	73.2	29	..	0	0
Deesa	95.2	64.4	37	..	0	0
Neemuch	87.9	65.6	50	..	0	0
Indore	92.1	63.9	50	..	0	—0.06
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.9	60.7	56	..	0	—0.12
Saugor	93.2	65.7	44	..	0	—0.07
Hoshangabad	92.9	64.0	63	..	0	—0.09
Khandawa	95.1	65.6	48	..	0	—0.11
Akola	95.9	69.1	43	..	0	—0.14
Amraoti	94.3	70.8	41	..	0	—0.13
Nagpur	92.7	67.2	49	..	0	—0.20
Chanda	92.1	73.4	72	..	0.05	—0.25
Raipur	91.1	67.8	56	..	0	—0.18
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.6	80.4	75	..	0	—0.22
Ratnagiri	99.5	78.9	62	..	0	—0.30
Marmugao	88.2	..	83	0.01	0.01	—0.42
Karwar	93.8	76.3	87	0.45	0.05	—0.50
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.1	68.5	45	..	0	—0.17
Ahmednagar	92.5	68.8	65	..	0	—0.24
Poona	94.1	72.3	73	..	0	—0.30
Sholapur	92.6	71.9	63	..	0.04	—0.44
Bijapur	88.0	70.7	77	..	0	—0.34
Belgaum	84.7	66.5	92	0.12	0.12	—0.66
Aurangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad (Indur)	91.1	74.7	61	..	0	—0.25
Hyderabad	85.1	69.2	85	0.65	0.65	+0.08
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.5	75.2	87	0.05	2.92	+1.89
Calicut	85.8	74.7	93	0.31	3.82	+2.11
Cochin	90.4	75.8	79	0.01	1.80	—0.27
Colombo	86.5	75.7	95	..	0.82	—1.97
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.1	72.7	91	1.50	9.75	+2.16
Bellary	84.5	70.0	89	0.53	0.58	—0.26
Cuddapah	86.1	73.4	90	0.44	1.22	+0.24
Madras	76.9	73.9	95	2.98	18.13	+14.61
Bangalore	78.3	66.8	83	..	0.37	—0.75
Coimbatore	85.6	71.4	86	1.13	1.68	+0.95
Trichinopoly	81.0	73.1	93	..	2.85	+1.11
Negapatam	80.7	74.6	91	0.81	10.21	+5.96

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 6th November, 1918, was 30.030 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

SUNDAY, Nov. 10.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 8-30 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 5-0 and Howitt Phillips Co. 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and Bandman Opera Co. 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

West-End Cinema: 3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

ZARAKHANUM—Eldest daughter of Mr. Musa, H. Visram, Bar-at-Law, and niece of Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy died after illness, at Goolshan, Pedder Road, on Wednesday 6th November, 1918. Deeply mourned.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

MRS. ALBERTINA PAIS.—Mrs. Priscilla Pais, the widow, mother, and brothers and sisters of the late Dr. B. Pais regretting their inability to write to each one individually, tender their sincere and grateful thanks, to all those who assisted at the funeral of the late Doctor, sent floral wreaths, and participated in their bereavement by telegrams and letters. They equally thank all those journals that announced his death and wrote a brief career of his life. Their special thanks are due to Superintendent Williamson for the arrangement made during the funeral procession from the French Bridge to St. Xavier's Church, Dabul.

BAND AT PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway, Battalion (I. D. F.) will play at the Princess Victoria Maly Gymkhana at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

E. D. SASSOON AND CO'S CRICKET CLUB.

The Annual Social gathering of the above Club will be held on Sunday the 10th instant on Plot No. 6, Oval, when the President and Members of the Managing Committee will be At Home and a Cricket Match between the Office and Mills staffs will be played.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study-class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day on "Five Daily Sacrifices." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

DATES OF DECLARATION OF RESULTS OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Preliminary Scientific, Friday, 22nd November, at 12-15. p.m.

Intermediate M.B., B.S., Wednesday, 27th November, at 12-15. p.m.

First LL. B., Monday, 9th December, at 12-15 p.m.

Second LL. B., Thursday, 12th December, at 12-30 p.m.

Final M. B. B. S., Thursday, 12th December, at 12-30 p.m.

GLORIA GHURCH.

On Sunday, the 10th instant, comes off the feast of Our Lady of Glory, the Patroness of the Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. On Saturday, 9th instant, there will be General Communion at 7 a.m. and solemn Vespers at 7 p.m. On Sunday, 10th instant (the feast day) there will be low Masses at 5-30, 6-30, 7 and 8 a.m. Solemn High Mass, procession and Benediction at 9 a.m. The Masses for the donors and Collectors in connection with the appeal for Funds will be offered on the 8th, 9th and 10th and the Masses for the deceased subscribers on the 12th and 13th instant.

FOR
HEADACHES, BILIOUSNESS
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Nearly all our minor ailments, and many of the serious ones, too, are traceable to some disorder of the stomach, liver, and bowels. If you wish to avoid the miseries of indigestion, acidity, heartburn, flatulence, headaches, constipation, and a host of other distressing ailments, you must see to it that your stomach, liver and bowels are equal to the work they have to do. It is a simple matter to take 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup daily, after meals, yet thousands of former sufferers have banished indigestion, biliousness, constipation, and all their distressing consequences in just this simple way. Profit by their experience.

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MOTHER
SEIGEL'S
SYRUP

BENGAL'S EPIDEMIC OF DACOITIES.

NINE RAIDS IN A WEEK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

Nine dacoities are reported to have been committed last week in the province of Bengal. In the district of Bankura, a case occurred in the village Niasha. Robbers numbering from twenty to twenty-five entered a house by breaking open the door and set fire to a room. The ruffians decamped with cash and jewellery valued at about Rs. 900.

Another dacoity was committed in the village Khanpur in the district Birbhum in which a gang of desperadoes raided a house and decamped with Rs. 600.

Two cases are reported from Hughly, one in the village Shyampur and the other in Mogra. A dacoity was committed in the village Alixasha, in Midnapore district. The robbers numbering about fifteen threw stones, raided the house and took away Rs. 300. They carried bamboo torches and spoke in Hindi.

Bogra records three cases in the villages of Bhetl and Fellojhi, Rs. 1,500 being the estimated value of the booty. The last case is reported from the village Haldigachi in the district of Rajshahi. A cart loaded with unsold cloths was passing along the road, when nine ruffians attacked the occupants and looted the cloths, which were valued at about Rs. 1,000. Some arrests have been made.

HIGH PRICES IN RANGOON.

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT'S STRANGE REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 5.

The Rangoon Municipal Committee discussed the report of the President on food prices. The report indicated that the rises in prices were not abnormal, and that coal profiteering was not proved. Several speakers disagreed with the President's figures and conclusion, and considered figures misleading and said the increase of 20 per cent. was serions for poorer classes. The remarks made will be forwarded to local Government.

DEATH OF MR. J. B. CLARK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The death is announced of Mr. John B. Clark, late senior partner of Messrs. Landale and Clark, which took place on November 1st, Balmyh Broughty Ferry. Mr. Clark came out to India in 1878 and retired in 1918. He was a very well known figure in Calcutta commercial circles.

MEDICAL UNION DISCUSSION

Dr. B. T. Sabawala writes to us:—In your issue of Tuesday in the report on the discussion on the Influenza epidemic at the Bombay Medical Union, I notice that my remarks have been omitted. Since I was the only other speaker besides Drs. Sanker, Row, and Choksi, it appears somewhat invidious that you should not have reported what I had to say on the subject. A certain unpleasant incident that occurred after I had resumed my seat is perhaps the cause of it. But I was in no way responsible for the incident, and I do not see why I should have been treated with such scant courtesy.

Briefly,—At the discussion I adduced evidence to show that the spread of the epidemic was the result of several people living in small, close, one-room tenements. I spoke on the clinical groups of the disease, on treatment including vaccines (of which latter we know very little at present and statistics are misleading) and on specific remedies of which none has yet been verified. As for the third epidemic I expressed my doubt whether any one was in a position to speak with authority and I did not see what good purpose could be served by spreading alarmist reports and frightening the public.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

The Trustees and Managers of Temples, Mosques, fire temples and religious institutions and general public are requested to inform the Hon. Secretary Mr. Sunderrao, R. Navalkar, at 316, Princess Street, before the 11th instant, whether they have any objections or not to the adoption of Standard Time for all purposes by the Bombay Municipality, instead of Bombay (local) times, which is calculated according to the movements of the sun with reference to the meridian of Bombay, in order to enable the Association to represent the views to the Municipal Corporation. It may be noted that local time is adopted in Calcutta and Rangoon.

DEATH OFMR. S. C. TYABJEE.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Shuffi C. Tyabjee the sole surviving partner of the old established firm of Messrs. Tyabjee and Co., Merchants and Commission Agents of Medows Street. The deceased was 49 years of age and was a son of the late Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee who was the first Indian to be enrolled as a Solicitor in England and who was the founder of the firm of Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors. Mr. Shuffi was the Secretary and Agent of the Karachi Press Company Ltd., and the Khangaum Ginning and Pressing Company Ltd. In his own community he was for over 12 years the Secretary of the institution known as the Sarmaya Jamaat Sulaimani where the poor boys of the Jamaat receive free boarding lodging and education and during his secretaryship did much to ameliorate the condition and carry forward the education of the boys entrusted to his care. He leaves behind him a widow, two children and numerous relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

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MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA AND REFORMS.

REPUDIATION OF SIR J. HEWETT'S STATEMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala has addressed the following letter to the press dated November 4th:—

In the "Pioneer" of the 27th October, 1918, have been published the views of Sir John Hewett on the Reforms Report. On page 6, column 4, of the paper there is a paragraph under heading (2) The Ruling Chiefs, in which Sir John Hewett writes: "The Maharaja of Patiala correctly interprets the feelings of the Ruling Princes. They will assuredly not be found enthusiastic supporters of the scheme." I have read this with very great surprise and I listen to repudiate the statement as being contrary to the facts. Sir John has made this unwarranted statement, either as the result of some misunderstanding or on his own responsibility, for it certainly does not represent my views.

I was invited to the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference to represent the Ruling Princess of India and in this capacity, I felt that in all my public utterances and interviews I should abstain from discussion of purely British Indian affairs, but this could not by any stretch of reasoning be constructed to imply that I was opposed to, or that the Ruling Princess of India generally did not support the recommendations of the Reforms Reports. In fact, when I was requested by the London "Times" to express my views on the question of Reforms, I confined myself principally to that portion, States, and if any reference was made to British India, it was because I felt that both the former and the latter are organically connected and form an integral part of the British Empire. I cannot do better than quote the words which I used on the occasion. "Now I cannot speak on behalf of British India with regard to the recommendations made in the Report for the development of provincial self-government, or the suggested changes in the Government of India, but I would draw my fellow-countrymen's attention to the words used by my friend and colleague, Sir Satyendra Sinha, which appeared in last Monday's "Times." Sir Satyendra refers to the generous and liberal spirit in which the report is conceived and I am confident that the judgment of one who has worked so long for both in an official and non-official capacity will receive the most careful consideration in India. The Ruling Princes of India fully realize how closely the fortunes of their states are interwoven with those of British India and they welcome such developments designed to associate the people of British India more directly with the responsibilities of administration as they realise that such changes will tend to promote the unity of India and the prosperity and contentment of the Empire." In my reply to the Lord Mayor's address on the occasion of my being admitted an Honorary Freeman of the City of Cardiff, I gave expression to similar views.

The recommendations of the Reforms Report regarding the Indian States are the outcome of the draft scheme presented by the Select Committee of the Ruling Princes, of which I was a member and in our scheme as well as in personal discussions with the Excellency the Viceroy and the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State, the Ruling Princes made it quite clear that they fully sympathised with the legitimate aspirations of the people of British India. If the Princes had been hostile to such aspirations that attitude would have found a clear expression in their own scheme and in the Reforms Report. That this was not so and that on the contrary the Princes displayed every sympathy towards the legitimate demands of their fellow countrymen is fully evidenced by the recommendations regarding Indian States forming an integral part of the Reforms Report.

All these facts speak for themselves and the statement made by Sir John Hewett has exceedingly surprised me. My views on the subject have been clearly expressed in my public utterances in India and England; and I will be much obliged if you will kindly publish this, lest any misunderstandings might arise.

ALL-INDIA MODERATES CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the following passage which appeared in the issue of "The Bombay Chronicle" of Sunday last the 3rd instant under the heading "Moderates in Conference":—

"We have heard it said that Mr. Samarth, the General Secretary, showed the draft resolutions to some important officials including the Governor and that they all approved of it. The rumour regarding this is widespread and it would also appear that a split threatened to develop between Mr. Samarth and others, but the urgent entreaties of the 'Elders' prevented it."

I have to inform you that the rumour alleged in this passage is entirely without foundation from beginning to end; it is absolutely untrue that I or anyone else showed the draft resolutions in question to his Excellency the Governor or to any other important official or officials. It follows that the statement that they all approved of them is nothing but an invention. It is equally untrue that a split threatened to develop between myself and others and that it was prevented by the entreaties of any person or persons. The whole thing is fiction, pure and simple.

I observe that you refrain from vouching for the truth or accuracy of the allegations made in the passage above referred to, and yet you have deemed it right to give currency to them. I have therefore to request you to be good enough to publish this letter and my denial of the allegations.—Yours, etc.,

N. M. SAMARTH,

Bombay, Nov. 6.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATIONS.

By the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri:—

Q.—(*a*) Is it a fact that the period of supersession of Hyderabad Municipality expires on 7th December, 1918; (*b*) Do Government intend to restore the Municipality on that date; (*c*) If not, is the period of suspension going to be increased, if so, for what reasons and for what period?

A.—(*a*) Yes. (*b*) and (*c*) The question of the restoration of the Municipality is under the consideration of Government.

ISLAMIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state if they intend to budget for this (? next) year the subsidies paid to the "Islamic Mail" and other papers which receive subsidies; If so, what are the reasons for subsidising these papers?

A.—No paper other than the "Jagad Vritta" has been subsidised by Government. Under the existing arrangements with the paper provision for a Government subsidy to it will have to be made in next year's budget. In subsidising the "Jagad Vritta" Government have selected for support a paper which disseminates accurate information and sober opinions regarding the intentions and acts of Government.

INFLUENZA IN BOMBAY.

Q.—Will Government place on the Council Table a brief statement of the financial assistance rendered by Government for influenza relief measures in the city of Bombay?

A.—The attention of the Honourable member is invited to section 61 (*g*) and (*gg*) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, under which it is one of the obligatory duties of the Municipality to make adequate provision for measures for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous diseases as well as for establishing and maintaining public hospitals and dispensaries and carrying out other measures necessary for public medical relief. In the circumstances Government have no statement of the nature referred to, to lay on the Council Table.

By the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat:—

DHARANGAON MUNICIPALITY.

Q.—(a) Have Government noticed a paragraph in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 15th July about the appointment of a Chief Officer for the Dharangaon Municipality? (b) Will Government be pleased to give all the particulars of this case? (c) Is it true—(1) that Government in this case imposed a condition that the Chief Officer should be a Government Servant on Rs. 100; (2) that the first incumbent was convicted of taking illegal gratification; and (3) that there are certain charges of maladministration made against the officer by the Councillors?

A.—(a) This has already been replied to. (b) It was considered undesirable to retain the former Chief Officer, Mr. K. Y. Davne, in that capacity in view of a prosecution for bribery against his brother. He was accordingly re-transferred to the Revenue Department. The President of the Dharangaon Municipality then intimated to the Collector of East Khandesh that he and some of the Councillors were willing to have, as their Chief Officer, Mr. Oke, who had done excellent work at Erandol as Administrator when that Municipality had been under suspension. No other candidate was suggested by the Municipality. The proposal for Mr. Oke's appointment being put before a meeting of the board, Mr. Dahale, one of the Councillors, objected apparently chiefly on two grounds—Mr. Oke's age, and the pay proposed to be given him, viz., Rs. 100. The votes on Mr. Dahale's motion being equal, the President of the Municipality gave a casting vote in favour of Mr. Oke's appointment, which was thereafter sanctioned by the Commissioner. As regards the question of extension of service granted to Mr. Oke, it was an extension in respect of Government Service and not Municipal Service. Even though that extension was granted it was open to the Municipality to move a resolution to the effect that they did not want Mr. Oke on the score of old age, but no such resolution was passed. Only a telegram purporting to have been signed by some members saying that they did not want Mr. Oke was received by the Commissioner, C. D., who saw no reason to take any action on such an indefinite telegram. Neither was a petition received from any of the members nor a resolution of the Municipality. (c) (1) This has already been replied to; (2) the first incumbent was convicted of taking illegal gratification not in his capacity as Chief Officer, but in that of Magistrate; (3) an application was sent to the Collector by some of the Municipal Councillors containing a list of complaints, which, however, did not amount to charge of maladministration.

POLICE ALLOWANCES.

Q.—(1) With reference to the local allowances to European Inspectors of Police recently sanctioned, and the undertaking given on behalf of Government to consider the grant of similar allowances to Indian Inspectors of Police, will Government be pleased to say whether Government, or the Head of the Police Department, has framed any proposals on the matter, and if so, when the payment of such allowance to Indian Inspectors is to be brought into force? (2) Will Government be pleased to give a list of all allowances drawn by the European Inspectors of Police as well as by the Indian Inspectors in addition to their pay?

A.—(1) Out of the eight places at which a local allowance has been granted to European Inspectors there is only one, viz., Hubli, at which an Indian Circle Inspector is stationed. In view more particularly of the fact that the European Inspectors' prospects of promotion to the grade of Deputy Superintendent are inferior to those of Indian Inspectors, Government consider that the cases are not precisely analogous and there are not at present sufficient grounds for extending the grant of those allowances to the latter class of officers. (2) A statement containing the information has been placed on the Council Table.

OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S REMUNERATION.

Q.—Is it a fact that the official receiver of the Calcutta High Court is paid a fixed salary of Rs. 1,500?

A.—The monthly salary of the official receiver of the Calcutta High Court is Rs. 700, but he is entitled to 3-10ths of the profit derived by Government from the receipts of his office, provided that he does not practise at the Bar.

REMUNERATION OF OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE AND RECEIVERS.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state what have been earnings of the Official Assignee of the Bombay High Court per year from April, 1915, to date? (b) During these years was there any time any excess over Rs. 48,000 per annum being the fixed maximum of his remuneration, or any deficit in his fixed minimum, and was any such excess or deficit adjusted from the Provident Fund in the Official Assignee's Office, and by what amounts? (c) Will Government be pleased to state if the High Court of Bombay has since April, 1915, reduced its scale of remuneration for fees of Official Receivers, and whether it has laid down any maximum or minimum to be earned by any single receiver during a year? (d) Will Government be pleased to state what have been the total earnings of Mr. R. D. Sethna as receiver from September 1917 to September 1918?

A.—(a) and (b) The maximum annual limit of the remuneration of the Official Assignee commenced to apply on the 1st February, 1916. The fees recovered by the Official Assignee during the 1st and 2nd years from that date exceeded the maximum limit of Rs. 48,000 by Rs. 2,593-4-0 and Rs. 11,892-1-10 respectively. These excess amounts were credited to the Provident Fund of his office, in which his subordinates alone participate. As regards the period from the 1st February 1915 to the 31st January 1916, during which the minimum limit was applicable, Government regret that owing to dislocation of work caused by the prevailing epidemic, information as to the Official Assignee's remuneration cannot yet be supplied. (c) The answers to both parts of question are in the negative. It should be noticed, however, that the scale of fees is not a fixed one. The rule prescribes that the rate of remuneration shall in no case exceed the amount specified in the scale there given. (d) It is not possible to state what were the total earnings of Mr. R. D. Sethna as receiver from September 1917 to September 1918, as the question of his remuneration in a large estate is still *sub judice*.

PORT IMPROVEMENTS.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state—(a) what are the ports of call for coasting steamers on the coast between Bombay and Marmagoa which have at present no suitable landing places (*Dhakkas*) for passengers to disembark; (b) what improvements, if any, have been effected at these ports from the fees leviable under the Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees Act since the same was amended, and at what ports are these effected?

A.—(a) and (b) Information will be called for.

By the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat:—

WAR ALLOWANCES.

Q.—With reference to the answer to my question No. 12 at the Council meeting in July last regarding the grant of war allowance to Government clerks, will Government be pleased to say whether the sanction from the higher authority has now been received and if so, whether Government are now in a position to say when the grant of the war allowances is likely to come into operation?

A.—The sanction of higher authority has not yet been received.

By the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye:—

SHARE SPECULATION IN BOMBAY.

By the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Dewji Canji:—

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether with a view to save the usual transfer fees and Stamp Duty the practice of passing blank transfer forms of shares through a number of hands for a considerable period has become very common? (b) Will Government be pleased to state if the shares of Mills and other Joint Stock Companies are bought and sold for forward delivery in Bombay while such practice does not obtain at Calcutta?

A.—(a) The practice is one of long standing and came to the notice of Government on a previous occasion, but it was then decided not to take any action with a view to preventing it. (b) It is the fact that such transactions are frequent in Bombay, whereas they are of comparatively rare occurrence in Calcutta.

PRINCIPAL, SECONDARY TRAINING COLLEGE.

Q.—(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state what are the special qualifications of the Reverend Mr. Darby for the post of the Principal of the Secondary Training College in Bombay; and what are the terms on which, and the period for which, he has been engaged? (*b*) Whether any applications of qualified persons were received for the post?

A.—(*a*) The Reverend Mr. Darby has no special qualifications for the post of the Principal of the Secondary Training College. He was selected for the post as an emergency measure in the absence of any better qualified candidate. He receives Rs. 750 per mensem and free quarters. The appointment is purely temporary and can be terminated at three months' notice on either side. (*b*) No applications were invited but careful inquiries were made for suitably qualified candidates before the appointment was made.

KIRKEE DAIRY.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state:—(*a*) whether the Agricultural College Dairy at Kirkee is conducted on commercial lines or educational lines; (*b*) whether it is a profitable or a losing concern at present; (*c*) whether it was, at any time, managed at a profit; if so, under whose management and for how many years; (*d*) how many years continuously have the expenses exceeded the budgetted amount and by how much every year; (*e*) what is the budgetted amount for its maintenance for the current year and the amount spent on it till the end of September?

A.—(*a*) The Dairy is now an integral part of the Poona Agricultural College and is maintained primarily as an educative and experimental institution; (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) Information will be called for.

INDIANS AS SECRETARIES.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say how often and during what periods has an Indian held the office of a Secretary or Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay?

A.—No Indian has been appointed permanently as Secretary or Under-Secretary to this Government.

SALARIES OF GUJARAT TALATIS.

By the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say what increase of salary and allowances has been given to the Talatis of the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals and Thana Districts who were on strike?

A.—In the case of the Ahmedabad District the strike was of short duration and all the talatis returned to duty before the expiry of the period of grace. They have accordingly been granted their pay in full together with the 50 per cent. temporary increase from the 1st January 1918. As regards the talatis in the Kaira, Panch Mahals and Thana Districts who went on strike, it has been decided to grant them their back pay in full but to withhold two months' 50 per cent. temporary increase of pay in the case of the rank and file of the strikers, and, to withhold, at the discretion of the Collector, a minimum of four months' and a maximum of seven months' 50 per cent. temporary increase of pay in the case of the ring-leaders.

COMPULSORY RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

In response to a question by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer asking Government to state the names of the grant-in-aid Mission schools and colleges where religious instruction is compulsory for non-Christian students, Government laid a statement on the table giving the names of 1 College, 21 High Schools, 13 Middle Schools and 171 Primary Schools in the Presidency in receipt of Government aid which give compulsory religious instruction to all pupils.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

COMMISSIONER'S BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR 1919-20.

A SLIGHT INCREASE IN GENERAL TAX.

The following summary of the Commissioner's Budget proposals for 1919-20, was presented at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday afternoon:—

Taxation, etc:

General Tax—to be increased by ¼ per cent.

Water rate—to be reduced by ¼ per cent. (all rates above 6¼ annas per 1,000 gallon for supply by meter to be reduced to 6¼ ans.)

Halalkhore Tax unchanged.

Rate tax unchanged.

Rates of Town Duties, etc., unchanged.

Though increased provision for works chargeable to revenue is being made in the water budget, it is impossible to secure equilibrium between estimated receipts and income without reducing the water rate as shown above. A corresponding increase is proposed in the general tax.

On the above basis the main figures of estimated income and expenditure are as follows:—

			Lakhs.
Income	Water		25.70
	General		143.80
		Total	169.50
Expenditure	Water		25.46
	General		153.54
		Total	179.00
		Estimated deficit	9.50

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure general includes about 13¾ lakhs of extraordinary expenditure due to special allowances to the staff on account of the abnormal cost of living, famine prices of fodder and abnormal prices of road metal and materials of all sorts. Income general includes an abnormal item of 4 lakhs being arrears of contribution due from the Port Trust.

Excluding these extraordinary items, Income general and Expenditure general practically balance at Rs. 1,40,00,000.

Last year it was essential to avoid budgetting for any substantial deficit. Loan funds were running low; borrowing was restricted; and we did not know when the restrictions would be removed. Now, including the loan of 80 lakhs recently sanctioned we have 32½ lakhs of loan funds in hand—enough for immediate requirements. And it seems reasonable to assume now that the Corporation will be able to raise additional capital as they require it.

In these circumstances I submit that the proper course is to frame the budget with reference to what I have called the ordinary income and expenditure, and to take a possible deficit of 9½ lakhs on account of extraordinary items. Even if the deficit in 1919-20 actually reaches this figure, the estimate of surplus cash balance at the end of that year is 32½ lakhs.

It may be thought, in view of hopes of an early peace, that the provision I have made for what I have called extraordinary items of expenditure is excessive. It should, however, be remembered that there is another item of uncertainly to be considered. This is the effect of the new Rent Bill on our revenues. I cannot predict what this will be. I do not think, however, that the aggregate result of all the uncertain elements in the budget is likely to be worse then the deficit of 9½ lakhs for which I propose to make provision from our surplus cash balance, and for which in my opinion provision can safely be made.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CONTROL OF DEALINGS IN COTTON.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

FEMALES AS MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

The Bombay Legislative Council met in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, yesterday, H. E. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, presiding. Seated on the platform beside his Excellency, were the members of his Executive Council, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael, the Hon. Mr. Curtis and the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla.

Among the distinguished visitors present was H. E. Lady Willingdon.

After the new members, the Hon. Mr. Osborne Marshall and the Hon. Mr. C. N. Wadia had made an oath of allegiance to the Crown before taking their seat, the numbers of questions asked by members and replies thereto were read out.

BILL TO CONTROL COTTON CONTRACTS

Mr. G. Carmichael then introduced the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act 1918. The explanatory statement of objects and reasons to the Bill ran as follows:

"The crisis in the cotton trade which occurred early in the current year created a general demand for action to be taken by Government to restrict the speculation that took place at the cotton settlements. The immediate needs of the situation were met by the passing of the Defence of India (Cotton-contract) Rules, 1918, which were published by the Government of India in the month of June. Those rules, however, were made as a purely temporary measure pending legislation in the local Legislative Council, and the present Bill has been prepared to take the place of the rules.

2. The conditions which rendered possible the occurrence of the crisis of the present year were mainly two, the long period of the principal settlements and the narrow basis of the contract. The remoteness of the time of settlement leads to speculation to an extent, which is not necessarily correlated in any way to the resources of the parties; while the custom of requiring performance of a contract in the particular variety of cotton contracted for leads to great fluctuations of rates, especially as speculative contracts are frequently made in respect of a particular variety of which the crop is small in quantity. The chief remedies required by the situation are therefore the substitution of short-term for long-term settlements and such regulation of the conditions of contract as will render possible a broadening of the basis of contract. The Defence of India (Cotton-contract) Rules, 1918, proceeded on these lines. Some organisation (technically known as a "clearing-house") to facilitate the settlement of differences, and an authority with power to fix the market rates for settlement and generally to regulate matters ancillary to the foregoing, are also required and have been provided for in the rules.

3. Such experience as has been gained during the past few months of the working of the Defence of India (Cotton-contract) Rules, 1918, indicates that the required legislation should take a somewhat similar form. The period during which the rules have been in force is however very short and as it is probable that further experience will give fuller information on the subject, the present Bill has been framed as a war measure of limited duration. The present Bill follows the rules in preferring the principle of nomination for the appointment of the controlling authority; the trade is apparently not sufficiently organised at present to render any system of election feasible. The Bill constitutes the controlling authority a corporation, in order to facilitate the holding of property and the transactions of the Cotton Contracts Board in general. No provision is made for the transfer of the duties and liabilities of the Board on the expiration of this law, because it is anticipated that a permanent legislative measure, in such form as the working of the Bill may show to be required, will be placed upon the statute book before that date.

4. The rules apply only to "forward" contracts while the Bill will enable the Cotton Contracts Board to make regulations for "ready" contracts also. This power is required in order to control buying on account and for the various reasons for which the existing associations have found it necessary to make rules regarding ready transactions. Specific power has been conferred in clause 4 (1) (j) to establish an association of cotton dealers; it is thought that this will strengthen the hands of the Board in organising the trade.

5. The penal clause in the rules (No. 6) has been omitted and its place is taken by clause 5 which makes a contract contravening the regulations void."

COTTON GAMBLING IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Carmichael said, conditions were constantly recurring which reacted unfavourably to the trade generally and to the general business also. Various suggestions had been made for the reform of the cotton trade in Bombay from time to time, but the primary step was to constitute a central body to control. The most important thing was that of dealing for futures. The futures market was indispensable without which operations could not be carried on. It enabled any one deading in cotton whether he was a merchant or a manufacturer or a grower to protect himself against the effect of fluctuations in price and also make the most economical use of the capital in hand. If it were not properly regulated the market would be used not for genuine operations, but for gambling and in Bombay gambling was positively encouraged and it was not at all to the credit of the city. The contracts were made on very limited basis, for if a man contracted to sell Good Broach he could only tender Good Broach and no other cotton, even if it was as good or better than the former. That led to cornering, and that was not a healthy condition. For various reasons matters reached a crisis at the Broach Settlement of the current year, and there was an urgent demand for Government interference. It was apparent that the trade was in favour of something being done, but they could not get the necessary combination for that purpose. The Government of India passed rules under the Defence of India Act taking power to control contracts. That was purely a temporary measure to be continued until a measure was brought before the Council. The Committee appointed had done work of the utmost value; an efficient scheme of control had been worked out and put into actual practice and the rules and regulations drawn up by them had been approved by the Government, and on the 18th September the first clearing under the new system took place. The Committee had to carry the trade with them; there were seven separate associations in the trade and while the majority were in favour of the practice, some others had to be given a good deal of explanation before their suspicions could be allayed. It was a difficult thing to embody the detailed machinery in the Act itself and the Committee would, therefore, exercise their power of making rules. The powers exercised by the Board at present would be exercised by the Committee, and they would be able to regulate not only forward contracts, but also ready contracts. These rules were based on those of the Cotton Trade Association and the Cotton Exchange. The speaker then dealt with the clauses seriatim.

MR. PURSHOTTAMDAS.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas in the course of a very lengthy speech gave a history of the cotton legislation in India, and England, and also a short history of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange together with copious extracts. He supported the Bill cordially. He said this from his personal experience in the cotton trade for the last many years. The Bill was a right step in the right direction and was bound to give a good deal of relief not only to the trade but also to a large number of cotton growers in this Presidency. India was collectively the largest second cotton growing country in the world, and of that Bombay had more than one-third of the quantity. Nearly three million bales were handled in Bombay, of which Karachi handled about three lakhs and Ahmedabad about four lakhs, besides there were Sholapur and some other places. All that conclusively proved that Bombay had got an interest in this matter, and Bombay was the largest cotton market in the whole of the East.

It was not right that more bodies than one should have a controlling voice in the trade, and nothing could better improve the situation than a legislation of this character. He congratulated Government on bringing forward the measure and he hoped the trade would appreciate it as a right step in the direction of the unification of cotton trade in Bombay. Looking to the number of interests concerned he suggested an increase of the number of members of the Board. As to the question whether the representation on the Board of Control should be by nomination or election, he hoped that representation would be such as would meet with the approval of the trade. He hoped Government would give all deference to the wishes of the commercial community and the Select Committee would bring forward a very sound and workable Bill. He supported the first reading of the Bill.

MR. P. C SETHNA.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna said that to check wild and reckless trading Government in June of this year passed a temporary measure under the Defence of India Rules which was the initial stage. By these rules had been established a clearing house which was vested with authority to fix settlement rates and also other powers. The present Bill was to take the place of these rules with some additions and the final stage was expected to be reached after the war when Government contemplated the introduction of a permanent Act on the Statute. Speculation was always difficult to control and one could hardly draw a line of demarcation showing where legitimate trade ended and speculation began. Conditions however in the cotton trade in this Presidency had been most peculiar and it was quite possible for a man with even very limited means to indulge in the wildest speculation. It could not be claimed for the Cotton Committee that it had prevented parties from speculating if so disposed, nor would the Cotton Board be able to do so, but there would be a substantial improvement in the matter of control because under the new arrangements differences would require to be paid fortnightly, and undue inflation or depression of prices brought about sometimes by attempts at cornering would be checked. This would prevent a person from going beyond his depths. It was a trite old aphorism which said that "ready money checks the imagination" and for analogy he might quote the instance of the bookmaker and the tote on the Turf. Whilst cordially supporting the Bill, he took exception to the reason advanced in the Statement of Objects wherein in support of the principle of making nominations to the Board, the framers of the Bill said that the trade was apparently not sufficiently organised at present to render any system of election feasible. This certainly was not the case. Government themselves had already recognised the different bodies which controlled the trade. At the present moment the Control Committee consisted besides the Chairman who is an official, of eight members who were drawn from the different bodies. Of the eight members there were four Europeans and the other four Indians. The European members were connected with the cotton trade either as exporters or as brokers. As to the Indian members Government had chosen one from the Mill Owners' Association, another from the Bombay Cotton Exchange, a third from the Marwadi Chamber and the fourth from the Brokers' Association. Government therefore had in the very first nominations recognised these different bodies. It was true that the eight men, representing different interests, who formed the committee at present were all nominated but what was the guarantee that future nominations would also draw men from the same bodies. He would therefore urge that the principle of election be allowed and that the eight seats be distributed amongst the different bodies who had largely to deal with the cotton trade of the Presidency. He would suggest that three seats be given to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Mill Owners' Association be entitled to return two members and the Indian Brokers' Association, the Muccadum Association and the Marwadi Chamber respectively one each. This would be a fair distribution not only in point of communities, Indians and Europeans but also as representing the different interests in the trade.

The Bill ws primarily intended for the control of forward contracts but it was also contemplated that rules be drafted for the purpose of dealing with ready contracts. This was certainly desirable provided there was no interference with the rights of individuals who bought and sold at rates to suit the contracting parties. The Bombay Cotton Trades Association which was the first organised body dealing with the cotton trade singularly failed at first in framing rules for the delivery of ready cotton and it was more or less because of this failure that the Bombay Cotton Exchange was established some years later. Both these bodies had done what little they could on the lines of similar bodies in Liverpool and at New York but much more required to be done. The Cotton Control Committee had framed rules for forward cotton which were satisfactory. The Cotton Control Board under this Bill was given wider powers and would have to frame rules for ready cotton as well. It would have been advisable indeed if these rules were submitted to this Council and received its approval but if this be not possible then the next best course to adopt was to see that the different interests in the trade were allowed to elect their own nominees on the Board so that the rules they frame would be in accord with the wishes of the trade as a whole. He trusted therefore that the Select Committee would urge this recommendation with the inclusion of which the Bill ought to prove entirely acceptable to the Council and not otherwise.

RAO SAHEB PATEL.

Rao Saheb Haribhai Patel said he objected to the principle of nomination, as there were a large number of capable men who could be elected by the several associations. He also did not like that members should be penalised for any breach of the rules. No effort had been made by the Government to ascertain the views of the various bodies dealing in cotton. He advocated that election should be resorted to, and there were serious apprehensions entertained outside with regard to the working of the Bill.

MR HARCHANDRAI.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas said sufficient exceptional circumstances had been pointed out to justify a measure of this character being brought forward. The abuses that had risen during the last crisis did justify Government in providing a measure of this character. But whilst supporting the principle of the Bill, there were one or two things which he wished to point out. The first question was whether such a measure should be of a permanent nature. This question however should not arise at present, and the controversy on that point might be postponed. A support of the present measure however should not be construed into a support of any future measure of this character. The second question was whether the representation on the Board of Control should be by election or nomination. He favoured representation by election and would support it because of the principle involved, even if elections proved unsatisfactory. Government might make very good nominations, but it would be better to have the representation by election. He hoped this question would be dealt with by the Select Committee.

MR. P. R. CADELL.

Mr. P. R. Cadell said it was not altogether a new proposal. The question had been discussed for years, but the demand for it was accentuated by the last crisis. A large number of people had come to him and dwelt upon the necessity not only of dealing with the crisis that had arisen then, but of devising measures which would prevent a crisis of that character arising again. He contradicted the assertion that there had been no public demand for a measure of this character. He instanced among other things the meeting presided over by Mr. Mackenna where all those associations were present and where the question whether there should be a controlling board was replied to in the affirmative.

Continuing said Mr. Cadell it had been recognised that the temporary committee had worked extremely well, and had got over the objections which had been raised at first. The reception that had been given to the Bill had been on the whole very favourable. With regard to the questions of nomination and elections, it was a difficult matter to select too many people as it was difficult to select too few people, and he could not imagine any possible electorate which could satisfy the public. The object of the Bill was to raise the Bombay market to the level of the American and Liverpool markets, and the Bill was one of the best ones.

SIR D PETIT.

Sir Dinshaw Petit urged the desirability of having a clearing house on the basis of electoral principle. He entirely agreed with the views and arguments put forward in support of having a clearing house formed of members who were elected. The reasons given by the Government for forming the body of nominated members on the ground that the trade was not sufficiently organised at present, was unacceptable to him. He strongly urged that the elective principle should be resorted to by the Government.

MR. G. K. PAREKH.

Mr. G. K. Parekh opposed the Bill. He wanted the Controlling Board to be appointed by election. Every effort should be made to find out whether the principle of election was feasible or not. The Board should not have control over transactions in the mofussil, but if the Government were determined to have control over them they should appoint separate bodies at those places for that purpose.

MR. S. J. GILLUM.

Mr. S. J. Gillum said that as it was only a temporary measure, a great deal of powder and shot that had been expended over the question of nomination and election, might have been spread. He supported the measure.

MR. S. B. UPASANI.

Mr. S. B. Upasani said it would not be right to give the controlling voice to a body of eight men who represented neither the Indian merchants nor the large mass of agriculturists. It was the latter that were largely interested in the trade and who ought therefore to have effective control in the matter. Proceeding Mr. Upasani said that if nomination was insisted on, the representation of the associations concerned should be explicitly provided for, but he thought it would be better to have election in place of nomination. He was of opinion that the principle should be extended to the mofussil and the middlemen and the agriculturists should be represented on the Board. He could not support the first reading of the Bill.

MR. CARMICHAEL'S REPLY.

Mr. Carmichael, replying on the debate, said the Bill had met with a very favourable reception, with the only exception of Mr. Upasani, who however, did not seem to realise what would be the effect of dropping the Bill. Mr. Upasani did not seem to realise that if the Bill were dropped, the whole of the machinery which was in working order would have to stop and there would be a reversion to the old state of things. Rao Saheb Harilal Desai had asked why this measure should be extended to the whole Presidency of Bombay. There was at present no intention of extending it to any part beyond the port of Bombay. But it was possibele that some transactions might be made north of Mahim creek, and that was why power was reserved to extend it if necessary to the whole of the Presidency. Mr. Purshotamdas had said it would not be right that the Board should have the power to form the final association of control. He (the speaker) did not think that was the intention at all of the measure. What was intended was that the Board would take the opinion of those who were concerned in the trade to enable it to form the constitution of the final association and lay down rules. It had nothing to do with the final association but would form a temporary association for the time being to carry on the work. The most important criticism directed against the Bill had turned on the question of nomination.

"NOT YET READY FOR ELECTION."

He had tried to explain that they were not yet ready for election. Mr. Sethna had said they were, and had given them suggestions as to what he thought was a proper thing to do in the matter, but in doing so he had ruled out certain associations from representation on the Board of Control. Now it would be a very difficult thing for Government to decide which association should be included and which should be excluded.

Mr. Sethna said that if the number of the members of the Board were raised, all those associations, he had named, would come in.

Mr. Carmichael said Sir Dinshah Petit had urged the substitution of election for nomination, but nobody had given a definite, scheme on the point. Mr. Upasani had desired an extension of the membership to the other parts of the Presidency. Mr. Harilal had told them that he had been making enquiries on the question whether the Bill was desired by the public. But these enquiries must have been limited to a comparatively small section of the public. He (Mr. Carmichael) repeated it would be difficult to devise a scheme of election which would satisfy everyone. There was no doubt that the trade had asked for Government help in the matter, and there had been a unanimous request to the Government of Bombay for action.

A special meeting of the Council had been called to consider the Bill, so that it could be passed before December. The Select Committee should make a record before the 18th of the month and unless the Bill were passed it would not be possible to carry on the machinery at present in work. The whole question might be left open till the final decision had been arrived at.

LORD WILLINGDON.

H. E. Lord Willingdon said the Government were well satisfied with the general reception of the Bill. The situation which had arisen in the city had caused the gravest discredit on the cotton trade generally owing to the enormous gambling that had been taking place. A serious crises was brought about and Government was asked to intervene, and after considerable negotiations the present Bill was brought which would ensure the impossibility of any such crises arising in future. The government had no wish to interfere with the legitimate activities of the greatest trade they had in the city. They wanted to raise the Bombay market, as Mr. Cadell had said, to the status and position of other great cotton markets in the world. These were the two great objects of the Bill. It seemed to the speaker that during the discussion the main point that had attracted attention of the members was the principle of election as against that of nomination. The members would, however, realise that there was considerable difficulty in getting what the Government was determined to get as a really sound and satisfactory Committee for the purposes of the Bill. In the Select Committee they would be pleased to hear any suggestions that might be put forward. The members seemed to talk in an airy way about election without there being any necessity for it. Mr. Desai at least did not believe apparently in the efficacy of votes. Lord Willingdon hoped the Select Committee would be able to produce a Bill which would be acceptable to them all.

The Bill was then read the first time, and was referred to the Select Committee consisting of the Advocate General, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. S. J. Gillum, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Mr. Osborne Marshall, and Mr. G. Carmichael. The report has to be submitted before the 18th November.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH.

PILGRIM TAX.

When the Council met again Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas moved that:—

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council be pleased to request Municipalities at the following pilgrim centres to keep separate accounts of receipts on account of pilgrim tax and of expenditure incurred for sanitary arrangements and works conducive to the health, convenience and safety of pilgrims:—

Pandharpur, Nasik, Trimbak, Dakore, Yellama, Jejuri, Yemnur, Gokarn, and Sehwan."

He said the resolution was based on the recommendations of the Pilgrim Committee which had been appointed by the Government. Many of these Municipalities misused the funds which they got from the pilgrims for other purposes than were legitimate. That was particularly noticeable at Pandharpur and Dakore. He hoped the resolution would be accepted by the Council.

Mr. K. R. Godbole said the accounts should be closely watched and the Municipalities should not be allowed to use for their own purposes the income derived from the pilgrims for other purposes. He wanted other municipalities should also be included in the scope of the resolution, and thus widen its utility. He moved as an amendment that the names of the places should be omitted.

Mr. Purshottamdas accepted the suggestion.

Shaik G. H. Hidayatullah thought the resolution as amended would not only be beneficial to the pilgrims but also to other places as by better sanitary measures the danger of carrying infection from one place to another would be obviated.

MR. PRATT'S DIFFICULTY.

Mr. F. G. Pratt was of the opinion that it was difficult to disentangle all the expenditure that had been incurred for the pilgrims and for the city itself. The Municipalities had to spend a large amount of money to make the sanitary arrangements very efficient, and they had to build hospitals etc. for the accommodation of the pilgrims. It was, therefore, very difficult to say how much amount the Municipalities had spent for the legitimate purposes for which the taxation was imposed.

MR. PAREKH SUPPORTS.

Mr. Parekh supported the resolution as amended. He submitted that as far as the pilgrim tax was concerned, it should *prima facie* be appropriated towards the object of relieving the conditions caused by the assemblage of pilgrims. He, therefore, thought it was necessary that there should be a separate account. There was the possibility of a temptation on the part of members of municipalities of these places to utilise the whole of the pilgrim tax for improvements for which the municipalities alone were liable. The difficulties referred to by Mr. Pratt, were not insurmountable and it ought not to prevent a separate account being kept and the tax utilised for the purpose of relieving the conditions caused by the assemblage of pilgrims.

Rao Saheb Harilal Desai said the assemblage of pilgrims affected the water supply of those places. There were other questions involved and it was therefore not right to say that the Municipalities should utilise no part of the pilgrim tax. He however, supported the resolution generally.

Mr. B. S. Kamat moved an amendment to the effect that at least 75 per cent. of the Pilgrim Tax should be devoted by those municipalities for the special benefit of pilgrims.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye enquired if the amendment was in order.

H. E. the President said he thought that on the whole the amendment was not in order. The resolution merely suggested that separate accounts of receipts on account of pilgrim tax should be kept, without suggesting that it should be kept for a particular purpose.

AMENDED RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said the resolution was a reasonable one. As it was a request only for further information he accepted it on behalf of Government. The resolution merely asked the Municipalities at the pilgrim centres to keep separate accounts of receipts on account of Pilgrim Tax and of expenditure incurred for sanitary arrangements and works conducive to the health, convenience and safety of pilgrims, and he thought much of the discussion could have been avoided if it had been confined to the issue. All that part of the discussion which suggested the way in which the expenditure should be utilised could have stood over until it was proved that municipalities used the money derived from that taxation, except for the exclusive benefit of pilgrims. He did not think the mover of the resolution wanted to suggest that the whole of that taxation should be spent for the benefit of pilgrims and nothing for the permanent residents of the place. For the assemblage of the pilgrims created sanitary pilgrims which would not have come into existence but for the fact that they assembled at those places. Nobody would advocate that the menace to the public health of the places concerned should have no place in a consideration of the question. The problem of the sanitation of those areas assumed a different aspect altogether on account of the fact that they were pilgrim centres, and the interests of the permanent inhabitants of those places should be guarded. It would be most dangerous thing to lay down a percentage as proposed in the amendment moved by Mr. Kamat, for each pilgrim centre had got its different conditions. But first they should get the information and the public would then be in a position to know how those municipalities discharged their duties with regard to the permanent population and the pilgrim population.

Mr. Purshottamdas in reply quoted at great length from the Pilgrim Committee's report.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

FEMALES AS MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

Mr. P. A. Desai then moved that:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that early steps should be taken to remove the disqualification by the amendment of clause (a) of section 16 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, which prevents females from being elected or appointed as a Councillor of the Corporation."

Mr. Desai said the resolution involved high and noble principles giving equal opportunities to all. It was in his opinion absolutely necessary for them to consider whether women in the city of Bombay who were qualified by education and culture to discharge the sami functions in the sphere of local Self-Government as were being discharged at present solely by men. The object of the resolution was to make women in Bombay city eligible for memberships of the Corporation. They must make a humble beginning in Bombay, as there was a large number of educated women in the city. The House of Commons had recently passed a resolution making women eligible for membership of the House. A beginning could only be made in the city on account of the large number of educated women in the city. Some members of the Corporation had threatened to oppose him on grounds of sentiment. Bombay had been fortunate in having a large number of female schools, and necessarily there was a large female population who were well educated. Government had recently nominated two ladies to the University Senate and it was time that a beginning was made in this regard.

MR. P. C. SETHNA OPPOSES.

Mr. P. C. Sethna said the present was the third instance of the zeal and ardour of the mofussil members in the affairs of the city Corporation. If the Bombay members had not brought forward a similar resolution it was because they had not thought it worth while troubling the Council with such matters. Mr. Desai had moved the resolution for the repeal of the section, so that a similar repeal might find a place in the mofussil Municipal Act. He did not know why this particular section was incorporated in the Act. Bombay Municipality had given votes to ladies as in the mofussil municipalities. Education in Germany had made great strides, and their the activities of women were confined to four things, namely Kaiser, Church, children and the kitchen, but education had not made such great improvement in India as in Germany. A notice of similar resolution had been given in the city Corporation, and the discussion would take place in a few days. If the Corporation accepted the resolution they would then approach the Government for the repeal of the particular section, but until that time the Council had better waits. He asked Mr. Desai to withdraw the resolution.

MR. PARANJPYE'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Paranjpye, supporting the resolution, said they ought not to allow any disabilities to remain on the statute book against females becoming members of Municipal bodies. No such disqualification existed in the Bombay University, and he did not know why they should not be allowed to become members of the Municipal Corporation. The must set their face

(Continued on page 8.)

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Thursday, 7th November, 1918.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.—I.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, when he moved a resolution more than two years ago for the appointment of a committee to inquire and report upon the industrial possibilities of the country, could hardly have anticipated the net result of his proposal before the Imperial Legislative Council. It will be remembered that his resolution emphasised the necessity of considering the question of fiscal autonomy. The Government, exhibiting unusual solicitude and generosity, promised that a commission instead of a committee would be appointed to report generally on the question of the industrial advancement of India. The actual appointment of the Commission was perhaps a more imposing performance. Its personnel was carefully chosen to attain a definite end. The exclusion of the fiscal question, naturally regarded as of the most vital importance to the industrial progress of the country, at once indicated the nature of the utility of the inquiry and the sincerity which prompted it. It was too obviously a palliative which could deceive only the uninformed and the simple-minded. Public protests were made all over the country against this unwarranted limitation of the inquiry. The disillusionment was completed when the full terms and the selection of the personnel were made known.

It is little wonder then that the Report of the Commission, which under other circumstances would have been considered of the greatest importance, on its publication has failed to gain the appreciation which it otherwise might have deserved. And a careful perusal of the bulky volume confirms the suspicions which were formed at the time the terms of the reference, definitely excluding the fiscal question, and the selection of the personnel, were announced. There is much in the Report which justifies the fears of those who have reason to doubt whether the inquiry was not sanctioned with one predominantly definite object, viz., to postpone measures for the material advancement of the country by devising such a machinery as would give time and opportunities to foreign manufacturers to study Indian conditions and requirements more closely and thus be in a stronger position to dominate the industrial field effectively for years to come. We shall discuss this aspect of the question more fully in subsequent articles in which we hope to deal with the whole subject. We are ready to acknowledge that the Report contains some suggestions and references which may be considered useful; but the comparatively fair treatment of certain subjects and some minor suggestions serves only to accentuate the apparently prejudiced attitude in regard to more important subjects and requirements. It may be argued that there were at least some men of ability to guide the deliberations of the Commission in the interests of India. But mere ability is not sufficient to inspire confidence and sympathy. With the solitary exception of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, there was hardly one amongst the members whose public career was such as to carry conviction about his genuine and practical sympathy towards Indian aspirations. Unfortunately Sir Horace Plunkett was prevented on account of ill-health and other national duties from joining the Commission. His presence would undoubtedly have helped the cause of the country considerably. Sir Thomas Holland—the President—is a geologist of some repute with just a little experience of Indian industries. He would have done better had he continued to give lectures in the Manchester University rather than assume the responsibilities of a post for which he was certainly ill-qualified. Those, who have some knowledge of his activities in Calcutta as head of the Geological Survey Department, will agree that his was not a happy choice for the guidance of the deliberations of a Commission of such momentous importance to Indians. The high-handed manner in which he conducted the proceedings of the Commission and attempted to stifle the expression of inconvenient truths does not need to be recalled. It is he who has originated and evolved many of the suggestions embodied in the Report of the Commission and his unfaltering hand is found on every page of this unsatisfactory and disappointing document. Another bird of the same feather is Mr. Chatterton. Mr. Chatterton's remarkable record of disinterested (*sic*) services in Madras and Mysore is notorious and we firmly believe that, if the Government had wisely left him alone and not taken upon themselves to determine his abilities, he would have been better employed in writing little pamphlets on little industries of little importance to India. It may be that this gentleman is unconscious of what the public thinks of his claims. He had to migrate from Madras to Mysore and people there, we are constantly informed, are tired of his lack of courtesy and tact, his mediocre capacities and his contemptuous treatment of Indians. It is extraordinary how the Government persist in entrusting Indian interests to men who have no real and genuine sympathy with Indians but whose whole outlook is coloured by prejudice, which they are unable to help. Of the four Indian members of the Commission, Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerji, Sir Fazulbhoy, and Sir Dorabji Tata, it is true, direct some of the important industrial undertakings, but it must be remembered that they are not by any means the men whom the public voice would have selected for this task. None of them is known to have followed in his individual capacity a particularly favourable policy of encouraging Indian talents and promoting purely Indian industries. These industrialists have time after time in practice, if not in their public utterances, derided Indian aspirations. They have lacked that stern independence and moral backbone which are the necessary qualifications of leaders who refuse to play to the Simla tune. They have throughout been guided by Sir Thomas Holland, whose activities in the vitiating atmosphere of Simla diplomats and bureaucrats have been none too healthy. Sir Dorab Tata represents no doubt the greatest industrial interests of the country, but his record has not been one to command confidence. Need we say that the country is not blind to the control of Americans and Englishmen over the working of the Iron and Steel Company, the Hydro-Electric Companies and the Industrial Bank? He has allowed industries of great national importance to be captured by foreigners who have not the slightest desire to extend a helping hand to his countrymen. Indians in all these concerns have been systematically denied opportunities to realise their cherished aspirations. It was Sir Dorab Tata's weakness that made him helpless in the hands of his subordinates and when he was not strong enough to guide the policies of his own undertakings, he was surely not qualified to guide the deliberations of an important Commission. It is evident that his *alter ego* was Sir Thomas Holland. The more the pity. Much the same may be said of the other two titled members.

The only Indian to whom the country could unhesitatingly accord the fullest measure of confidence was the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malavaiya. The fact that he had to write a lengthy note of dissent to which his Indian colleagues did not give support vividly marks the gulf that separates him from his colleagues. Having discussed the genesis and the personnel of the Commission we shall, in subsequent articles, examine exhaustively the salient points of the Report and demonstrate the uselessness and harmful character of many of the recommendations. It was necessary to dilate at length on the genesis and the personnel of the Commission to form a clear judgment on the Report, which promises little that is substantial but recommends a very heavy expenditure which is out of all proportion to the benefit expected and which is, in all probability, likely to profit not the tens of millions of Indians in whose prosperity and welfare is bound the prosperity and welfare of the country but foreign capitalists, who will find this land a happier hunting-ground for exploitation than hitherto.

THE CROWNING SCANDAL.

A pet contention of the enemies of Indian reform has been that it is wrong to propose changes in the constitution of the Government before settling in detail the allocation of constituencies in the country. The object is, of course, to discredit the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme,—or any other scheme,—on the ground that it suffers from the fundamental defect of putting the cart before the horse. The criticism is capricious and irrelevant, inasmuch as the structure of the administration necessitates reform for the reason that even with reference to existing electorates, the constition and powers of the Councils stand in need of urgent alterations. Assuming that the aim of the opponents of reform is to decry the scheme on the ground that the electoral basis will be, according to their fantastic notions, defective, their natural move will be to demonstrate the practical impossibility of having the wide electorates which the authors of the Reform Scheme presuppose. From the speeches and manifestoes of Anti-Indian agitators, this course would appear to be what is anticipated. The difficulties of a frank and courageous investigation of conditions are daily increasing. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford would have done better, if, with the assistance of the associates of their mission, they had themselves made a reliable electoral survey and proposed, not an illustrative, but a final list of subjects, Transferred and Reserved. Events are occurring which show that the omission is potent with dangerous consequences for the Reform Scheme, inadequate as it is.

We have protested against the preposterous constitution of the two committees that are going to tour in the country. The Franchise Committee suggested in para 225 of the Report was, according to the distinguished authors, to consist of "a chairman chosen from outside India, two experienced officials and two Indians of high standing and repute." The Transferred List Committee should (vide para 238) be one "similar in composition to, but possibly smaller in size than, the one which we have already proposed to constitute for the purpose of dealing with Franchise and Constituencies." The following are the gentlemen who will compose the committees:

> Lord Southborough, Mr. Feetham, Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, Dr. Sapru, Mr. Banerjea, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Setalvad, Sir Frank Sly, Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, Mr. H. L. Stevenson, Mr. J. P. Thompson, Khan Bahadur Rahim Buksh and Mr. Hailey of Imperial Delhi (Messrs. J. D. V. Hodge and P. C. Tallants are appointed as Secretaries respectively to the Subjects and Franchise Committees.)

We have to add the name of Mr. Clauson, a gentleman whose function is rather uncertain, since he was first reported to be "legal adviser," but now as "Private Secretary" to Lord Southborough. His status is not defined. We confess that so far as the selection of the members goes, the bureaucracy has had a glorious and bloodless victory against the people; for, of the Europeans, barring Lord Southborough and Mr. Feetham, there is not one who is not noted as a reactionary and who is not contemptuous of the growing aspirations of Indians. The non-official Indians, we regret to note, are all pro-official cross-benchers and anti Congress men. The constitution of the committees is so devised that Indians have lost confidence in their proceedings. The number of members is in excess of the proposals and advantage has been taken of the excess to pack the committees with reactionaries.

The amazing manoeuvre does not, however, end with these ideally misconstituted committees. For a telegram from Simla says that "it is not likely that there will be any recorded evidence of any witnesses who may be examined, and apparently the proceedings will be private." The members of the Committee, we are told, are now conferring with the Government of India and have had informal discussions with various officials. What a beginning! If privacy and informal discussions are what the committees are going to have, we may take it that to all intents and purposes the investigation has begun on the hill tops. The members will apparently go chatting from place to place and there will be no recorded evidence. We protest against these hole-and-corner proceedings, for the public have an incontestable right to know the evidence on which the committees propose to base their recommendations. Why should officials and non-officials be supposed to be afraid of a daylight inquiry? Nothing that an honourable official can disclose or a non-official may urge about the franchise and the division of functions, can become information useful to the enemy. But these committees, packed with bureaucratic elements of a virulent type, will, after their proposals, leave not even a trace of their proceedings which the public can examine! The Reform Report never proposed *purdah* committees, and the context in which the suggestions are offered countenances the view that there must be a full and free inquiry. The Indian public, according to the programme, need take no interest whatsoever in the nature of the evidence, but wait till the committees pronounce their fiats. That is to be the beginning and the end. A few months hence, leave will be given to the public to bless the bureaucracy for what they have received! The idea of a secret inquiry and unrecorded evidence in a matter like this, is the last and crowning scandal in the present farce. No self-respecting and patriotic Indian ought to serve on these committees, for the reason that the demand for "no recorded evidence" is an incredibly improper denial of important information to his countrymen. We can imagine exceptional circumstances in which a secret inquiry may become necessary in the public interest. We believe that the idea, however, is an extension of the scandal which began with the extraordinary formation of these committees. The Rowlatt Committee and the Chandavarkar Committee led the fashion in secrecy. But why on earth should the question of constitutional reform, which we believe is no story of revolution or anarchy, be subjected to this wretched treatment?

Notes of the Day.

Prostrate Austria.

The conditions of the armistice to which Austria-Hungary has submitted amount to the acceptance of total defeat. The surrender of Germany on similar terms becomes a matter of the next few days, if not hours. Looking at the humiliation of the Austro-Hungarian Empire from the military standpoint, the Allies have gained complete control of all the forces that opposed or prepared to oppose them. Clause II provides for the demobilisation and withdrawal of the forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland. As regards the Italian front, it will be remembered that the armistice with Italy provided for the cessation of hostilities in the South. The present armistice provisionally rearranges the frontiers of the Central Empire and reduces the forces required for the maintenance of tranquillity at home, while half of the divisional corps and army, artillery and equipment, will be collected at prescribed points for delivery to the Allies. The territories to be evacuated will be occupied by Allied troops. In addition to the virtual disbanding of all war-effectives, clause IV imposes the condition that the Allied troops shall have free movement in the country. The Associated Powers assume the right to demand payment of troops in home-territory. German troops are to clear out from Austria and from the Balkans. A more crushing defeat of Austria-Hungary it is difficult to imagine. These are, however, guarantees that the country will accept the peace dictated by the Allies.

The Hand of Providence.

The terms of the surrender of the navy are as complete. The Allies are to be in complete command of all war zones and territorial waters, while Clause III provides for the assumption of a considerable part of her Navy which will be re-equipped under the command of the Allies. The Adriatic and the Danube are to be made free for the access of the Associated Powers. With the conditions of military surrender, these terms serve completely to isolate Austria-Hungary, compelling the country to be held by the Allies. Little remains for the Central Empire, except to carry out the undertakings given and await the terms of peace. The fall of Austria-Hungary is a study of melancholy interest when it is remembered that to serve the ends of Germany, millions of people were misled into a conflict which culminated in their own country's ruin. What is Germany's attitude now? A telegram says that Germany has now recognised the independence of the Czecho-Slovak State; The Central Powers were a league of strength intent on aggression and the forcible governing of other nationalities. A victorious Germany, we may say a faithful Germany, would have assisted Austria-Hungary in suppressing the Czecho-Slovak movement. The defeat of the Central Powers is providential for the oppressed races of Europe.

Mr. Lloyd George's "Marching Orders."

We take the following from "The Nation," to hand by the last mail:—

> The "Express," in an abruptly worded article, gives to Mr. Lloyd George what looks like marching orders from the Union-ist Party. The article suggests that Toryism will accept a General Election but only on conditions. "We cannot," it says, "vote in the dark." If the Prime Minister is to represent the Coalition, he must bind himself to a policy which the Coalition approves. On the tariff question it will take nothing less than a "tariff on foreign manufactured goods." It will also require a statement of Irish policy—i.e., a return to Unionism. Its third demand seems expressly framed so as to make Mr. George's acceptance impossible. It asks whether the Welsh Church is to be sacrificed to the principles of the Liberal Party of 1914. That is to say, Mr. George is to come into line as a Protectionist, a Unionist, a supporter of the Welsh Establishment—i.e., as an old Tory Guardsman. Mr. Chamberlain accepted no such servitude. But Samson the Second is to be denied even his Delilah.

"The Mussalman."

We welcome the reappearance of "The Mussalman" of Calcutta, which had been half-strangled by the Bengal Government following upon the Calcutta disturbance—the off-spring of their own blunder. The assault on "The Mussalman", as our readers are aware, was part of a general offensive against the Moslem Press—English and Vernacular. The Urdu papers have been killed, and their conductors dispersed to all the points of the compass, but a twinge of uneasy conscience, stimulated to repentance, no doubt by the hearty execration that has flowed from all parts of the country, has been responsible for allowing a conditional resurrection of "The Mussalman." We are glad to observe, from the issues before us, that our contemporary has resumed its old policy—which is that of honest and outspoken criticism on public questions, without reference to the frowns and smiles of Lord Ronaldshay and his satellites.

Subsidy and Sobriety.

In reply to a question by the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, in yesterday's Council meeting, as to what papers are subsidised in the Presidency by the Government, it was said that the "Jagad Vrit" was the only paper subsidised by the Government. The reason why it is subsidised, is stated to be that it is "a paper which disseminates accurate information and sober opinions regarding the intentions of the Government." "Accurate information and sober opinions" seem to be the monopoly of all subsidised papers! But we seem to have heard them designated in different terms by people outside the Secretariat.

St. Nihal Singh on the Reforms.

Indian constitutional reform form the subject of an article in the "Contemporary Review" by St. Nihal Singh. The well-known writer strongly supports the Indian view. He shows that the Congress-League Scheme was framed to construct a popular Government for Indians by Indians. If it did not ask for responsible government in so many words, it was because it was promulgated long before his Majesty's declaration. Otherwise there is no defect in the scheme that could not be removed. As for the justification of the Montagu limitation on the plea of absence of competent electorates and truly representative assemblies, the writer correctly remarks that Indian political experience has been greatly understated. He lets in a reminder that but for the British infatuation with the role of the Grand Moghul, Indians would have been at least as far advanced on the road of representative government as Japan or the Philippines. As for the grant of complete popular control in local bodies and the largest possible independence for them of outside control, St. Nihal Singh would reserve his final judgment till provincial schemes have been drawn up in detail and it is known precisely how far Indians are to be let alone by officials to administer local affairs. This precaution is necessary because "India is a graveyard of pious hopes."

Difficulties Ahead.

On September 4, a very important paper on "the Industrial Development in India during the war" was read by Mr. D. T. Chadwick, Indian Trade Commissioner, at the British Scientific Products Exhibition, in London. After relating India's efforts in the various industrial branches, during the war, he says in the end: "Anyone who knows India realises that there are difficulties ahead, when full competition again becomes operative." These are pregnant words and we draw the attention of Indian industrialists to them. Mr. Chadwick further says that "India has made some solid progress"—a questionable claim. India is where it was before the war. During the war no very great schemes have been developed or industrial organisations started. There may be some progress, here and there, as in the tanning industry or in the production of certain chemicals. But that is about all, and even in respect of them, it remains to be seen how far they will stand the world-competition after the war. The Government, without any of their traditional dilatoriness or delay, should at once put into practice their benevolent intentions.

BRILLIANT BRITISH SUCCESS ACHIEVED.

ENEMY DEFENCES COMPLETELY BROKEN.

25 DIVISIONS DEFEATED.

RETREAT ON WHOLE FRONT.

In the great battle which opened on the 5th between the Sambre and the Scheldt, the British defeated Germans on the whole front with severe losses breaking their defences on a thirty mile front. It is the greatest battle of the offensive. The enemy is retreating on the entire front.

The British captured Le Quesnoy on Monday and the Americans, despite desperate opposition, forced the crossing of the Meuse at Brieulles and Clery-le-Petit.

It is officially stated in Rome that Italy will stand by the Allies until Germany is defeated.

The Austrian armistice terms have been officially published.

A message from Vienna states that Emperor Karl refused to sign the armistice on the ground that the terms were dishonourable. The Chief of Staff, Arz, signed the armistice.

A message from Petrograd states that the Bolshevik Government has handed neutral ministers a note for the Allies requesting the opening of negotiations for the conclusion of hostilities between the Allies and the Soviets. The above report is not confirmed officially.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-45 a.m., Nov. 6.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., Nov. 6.

Last night's British communiqué says:—In the great battle which opened yesterday between the Sambre and the Scheldt, our our Third, Fourth and First Armies heavily defeated with severe losses in killed, wounded, prisoners, guns and material no fewer than 25 German divisions, thus breaking the German defence on a thirty mile front. Owing to this brilliant success the enemy is to-day retreating on the whole battlefront. Despite the rain, we are pressing him closely, taking prisoners. The enemy has abandoned complete batteries and quantities of material. We passed through the Mormal forest and reached the general line Barzy-Grandfay-Berlaimont westward of Bavai-Rosin-Fresness.

GERMAN FORCES WELL HAMMERED.

BRITISH ARTILLERY'S SPLENDID WORK

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Nov. 6.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day, says:—The Germans yesterday got one of the worst hammerings they have ever received. It has become a habit of speech to say that the enemy is still unbroken and unbeaten, but if things continue much longer at the present rate, we will suddenly awake to the realisation that this statement has ceased to be true.

The correspondent pays a great tribute to the artillery, "Whose share in battle deserves to be recorded in gold. The tireless devotion with which they followed up the infantry, the extraordinary efficiency with which they galloped into action, unlimbered, swung round and picked-up ranges often under shell-fire and upon gassed ground, was gloriously fine."

WHOLE OF MORMAL FOREST CAPTURED.

GERMANS RETIRING ON 70-MILE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 9-30 p.m., Nov. 5.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Nov. 6.

Reuter learns that the Germans are retreating on a seventy miles front from the Scheldt to the Aisne. We have crossed the Franco-Belgian frontier between Valenciennes and Bavai and have captured the whole of Mormal forest except the eastern edge.

We have reached the western edge of the Nouvion forest and are two miles eastward of Guise and two miles south of Marle, whence the line runs straight to Chateau Porcien.

The Americans, although within six miles of the Montmedy-Mezieres Railway, the enemy's main lateral line, are out of touch with the main German forces. It appears that a large-scale retreat is in full swing.

LE QUESNOY CAPTURED.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN MORMAL FOREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5, 12-25.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 6.

A British communiqué says:—Yesterday afternoon, we completely surrounded and captured the walled town of Le Quesnoy, taking over a thousand prisoners. The Thirty-seventh and the Sixty-second Divisions, in hard fighting southward and northward of Le Quesnoy, took many prisoners. These divisions after overcoming strong resistance at the outset about Louvignies and Orainval pushed forward rapidly on the flanks of the New Zealanders, eastward of Le Quesnoy, advancing with them a depth of three-quarters of a mile, capturing the villages of Jolimetz, Lerond, Quesne, Frasnoy and Le-Petit-Marais. We progressed further in the evening in the Mormal Forest and eastward of Valenciennes, capturing the village of Eth.

GERMAN RETREAT ON WHOLE FRONT.

6 ENEMY DIVISIONS COMPLETELY DEFEATED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-45 a.m., Nov. 6.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 6.

Last night's French comuniquè said: On the whole French front from the Sambre canal to Argonne German retreat continued during the day and attained at certain places a depth of ten kilometres. The First Army is gathering the fruit of a severe battle yesterday, for crossing the Sambre canal, it completely defeated six German divisions and captured four thousand prisoners and sixty guns. We captured Guise during the first hour and the advance continued without rest. We had reached at the end of the day Barzy, Esqueheries, Vaqueresse, Crupilly, Malzy, Romery, Sains-Richaumont and Housset, liberating numerous civilians. Further on the right we hold Caneuville, Housset, Marle, Bostont, Ebouleau, Bussypierrepont, Dizy-le-Gros.

Heavy fighting northwest of Chateau-Porcien also caused a general retreat of the Germans. Our line passes north of Waleppe and Lannogne and west of Chaudion and St. Fergeux. We captured Herpy, Conde-les-Herpy, Chateau-Porcien and crossed the Aisne at Nanteuil and in Argonne by a brilliant surprise we crossed the Ardennes canal and the Aisne passing far beyond Montgon and Lechesne and reaching the villages of Pouvergy and Sauville.

AERIAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY JUNCTION ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., Nov. 6.

We successfully attacked important rail-junctions and aerodromes setting fire to three hangars. We dropped a total of thirty-three tons. of bombs. The enemy showed great activity. There was heavy fighting in which we brought down forty aeroplanes and drove fifteen down out of control. Thirty-five British machines are missing. Our nightfliers dropped fourteen tons. Four failed to return.

FRENCH ADVANCE N.-E. OF GUISE.

OCCUPATION OF BERGETES-SUR-SAMBRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5, 4-55 p.m.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., Nov. 6.

A French communiqué says:—Our repeated successes have compelled the enemy to carry out a fresh retreat at several points of the front. With unwearying ardour, we maintained close contact with the Germans. Northeast of Guise we occupied Bergetes-sur-Sambre, where 200 civilians were freed.

Along the whole front of the First Army we resumed this morning our attacks, and progressed between Peron and Serre. We captured Bois-les-Pargny, and north of the Sissonne we reached the line passing the Froidmont sugar refinery, west of Autremencourt-Cuirieux-Goudelancourt-Marchecourt.

Our advance guards, supported by artillery, are making progress. Between the Sissonne and Chateau-Porcien we penetrated all the parts of the Hunding position where the enemy is still holding out, forcing the enemy to withdraw.

Our advance is general between the east of St. Quentin-le-Petit and the outskirts of Larpy.

AMERICANS CROSS THE MEUSE.

DESPITE DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5, 4-20 p.m.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 6.

An American official communiqué says:—The First Army resumed the attack this morning, and despite desperate opposition forced the crossing of the Meuse at Brieulles and Clery-Le-Petit. We are now developing a new line of the heavily wooded and very difficult terrain heights eastward of the river between these points. The Enemy on the entire front is opposing our advance with heavy artillery and machinegun fire, notwithstanding which we are making excellent progress. We hold the west bank of the Meuse as far northwards as opposite Pouilly.

A CAPTURED ENEMY ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 6.

A British-Flanders communiqué says:—Among the captured documents is an order issued by General Von Larische on October 19, declaring that the Lys-Hermannstellung line must be held at all costs.

DISORDER IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

CONFUSION AND PLUNDER.

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED AT VORARLBERG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 6.

ZURICH.—The utmost confusion and disorder reign in Austria-Hungary. Soldiers are deserting and rushing to their homes after plundering military stores. War prisoners are escaping and making their way, home as best as they can. Railways are dislocated, soldiers are monopolising trains and many fatal accidents have occurred. Convicts are breaking out of prisons unhindered. Republic has been proclaimed at Vorarlberg where a national guard has been formed to defend property but is powerless to restrain the hordes of returning troops who are pillaging and tearing down imperial emblems.

The Bavarians are alarmed and have closed the frontier against Vorarlberg.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN JASSY.

IN FAVOUR OF OCCUPATION OF TRANSYLVANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 6.

PARIS.—A message from Geneva states that demonstrations are taking place in Jassy in favour of the occupation of Transylvania. Pro-Entente political groups are conferring. It is reported that the Roumanian Ministry has resigned. It is expected that a national government will be formed.

BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST TO ALLIES.

TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS TO CONCLUDE HOSTILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 6.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Petrograd states that the Bolshevik Government has handed neutral ministers a note for the Allies requesting the opening of negotiations for the conclusion of hostilities between the Allies and the Soviets. The above report is not confirmed officially.

GUILTY ENEMY COMMANDERS.

ALL TO BE BROUGHT TO BOOK BY ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 4 p.m., Nov. 6.

In the House of Commons Sir G. Cave stated that the names of all enemy army corps commanders or other persons who were known to have been guilty of or to have encouraged cruelty by subordinates would be included in the list of persons whose trial and punishment would be demanded by the Allies. It was considered inadvisable at present to state the names of persons in the list. The French Government had been requested to cause all possible steps to be taken to bring to account the commander of the camp at Philippopolis who was distinguished for his ill treatment of British prisoners.

COLLAPSE OF TURKEY.

INDIA'S HISTORIC PART.

"SOURCE OF PRIDE TO EMPIRE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., Nov. 6.

The Press Bureau announces:—Mr. Montagu has telegraphed to General Allenby his congratulations on the glorious successes, achieved by the brilliant, inspiring leadership and the devoted, purposeful gallantry of all ranks.

"The tireless efforts of the armies under your command have triumphantly culminated in the total defeat of Turkey and the conclusion of the armistice. India's historic part in these great events will always be a source of pride to the Empire, and the association of her soldiers with those from this country and from the overseas under your leadership, will always be remembered."

END OF TIGRIS CAMPAIGN.

ENTIRE TURKISH FORCE CAPTURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

The following Mesopotamia communiqué is issued:—

The hard fighting on the Tigris which began on October 24th ended on October 30th with the capture of the entire Turkish force which was opposed to us on that river. A detailed report is not received yet, but the number of prisoners is estimated to be about 7,000 together with large quantities of war material of every description.

KARL REFUSES TO SIGN ARMISTICE.

CHIEF-OF-STAFF SIGNS INSTEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 6.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Vienna states that Emperor Karl refused to sign the armistice on the ground that the terms were dishonourable. The Chief-of-Staff, Arz, signed the armistice. The Emperor handed over the Supreme Military Command to Field-Marshal Koevess.

IMPORTANCE OF TERMS.

FREE USE OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN TERRITORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 4 p.m., Nov. 6.

In the House of Commons after announcing the terms of the Austrian armistice, the Premier emphasised that the most important point was that they gave the Allies free use of the Austro-Hungarian territory and communications for the purpose of the operations of the war. In view of the fact that the events during the past few weeks had liberated all Allied forces for a great converging attack on Germany, the full significance of the terms would be apparent to all. (Cheers)

He was glad to be able to announce that by the unanimous decision of the Governments concerned Marshal Foch had been placed in supreme direction of the forces operating against Germany on all fronts. (Loud Cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH EXPRESSES HIS SATISFACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 4 p.m., Nov. 6.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith expressed his satisfaction at the Premier's statement and declared that the armistice terms would give a universal sense of security, especially the fact that Austro-Hungarian territory was was now open for Allied operations.

ITALY WILL STAND BY ALLIES.

UNTIL GERMANY IS DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 6.

ROME.—It is officially stated that Italy will stand by the Allies until Germany is defeated.

ALLIED DECISION.

GERMANY TOLD TO APPLY TO FOCH FOR TERMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5, 5-55 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Nov. 6.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Supreme War Council had considered the answer they should make to President Wilson regarding Germany's armistice proposals and had arrived at complete agreement regarding the conditions which had been transmitted to Mr. Wilson with the request that he would inform the German Government that if they wished to know these conditions, they should apply to Marshal Foch in the usual military form. (Loud cheers.)

If the application were made it had been decided that a British naval representative should be associated with Marshal Foch at the Conference. Whatever the German reply might be, the Associated Powers awaited the issue with perfect confidence. (Loud cheers.)

ARMISTICE TERMS FOR AUSTRIA.

ABSOLUTE SURRENDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5th, 5-55 p.m.

The Press Bureau publishes the armistice conditions with Austria-Hungard, which are as follows:

MILITARY CLAUSES.

Clause I.—Total cessation of hostilities by land, sea and air.

Clause II.—Total demobilisation of the Austro-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland. Within Austro-Hungarian territory, limited as in Clause Three, there shall only be maintained as organised military force a maximum of twenty divisions reduced to pre-war peace effectives. Half of the divisional corps and army artillery and equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the Allies and the United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in territories to be evacuated.

Clause III.—Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austria-Hungary since the beginning of the war. Withdrawal within such periods as determined by the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces on each front of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind the line fixed as follows: From Pizumbrail to the north of Stelvio it will follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps to the sources of the Adige and the Eisach, passing thence by Mounts Reschen, and Brenner and the heights of Oetz and Ziller. The line thence turns south, crossing Mount Toblach and meeting the present frontier of the Carnic Alps. It follows this frontier to Mount Tarvis and after Tarvis the watershed of the Julian Alps by Col. Predil, Mount Mangart, the Tricorno and watershed of Cols-di-Podberdo, Podlaniscam and Idria. From this point the line turns south-east towards Schneeberg, excluding the whole basin of the Save and its tributaries. From Schneeberg it descends towards the coast in such way as to include Castua, Matteglia and Volosca in evacuated territories. It will also follow the administrative limits of the present province of Dalmatia, including to the north Licarica and Trivania and to the south the territory limited by a line from the shore of Cape Planka to the summits of the watershed eastwards, so as to include in the evacuated area all the valleys and watercourses flowing towards Sebenico, such as Cicola, Kerka, Butianica and tributaries. It will also include all islands north and west of Dalmatia from Premuda, Serve, Ulbo, Scherda, Maon, Pago and Patadura in and up to Meleda in the south, embracing Santandrea, Busi, Lissa, Lesina, Tersola, Curzola, Cazza, Lagosta and Pelagosa, only excepting the islands the great and small Zirona, Bua, Solta and Brazza. All territories thus evacuated shall be occupied by the troops of the Allies and the United States. All military and railways' equipment including coal within these territories is to be left *in situ* and surrendered to the Allies according to the special orders by the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Associated Powers on the different fronts. No new destruction, pillage or requisition shall be done by the enemy troops in territories to be evacuated and occupied by the Associated Powers.

Clause IV.—The Allies shall be entitled to free movement over all road, rail and waterways in Austro-Hungarian territory and to use necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation. The armies of the Associated Powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary at such times as they shall deem necessary for the conduct of military operations or maintenance of order. They shall have the right of requisition on payment for the troops of the Associated Powers wherever they may be.

Clause V.—Complete evacuation of all German troops within fifteen days from the Italian and Balkan fronts and also from all Austro-Hungarian territory. Internment of all German troops which have not left Austria-Hungary within that date.

Clause VI.—The administration of evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary shall be entrusted to the local authorities under the control of the armies of occupation.

Clause VII.—The immediate repatriation, without reciprocity, of all Allied prisoners of war, interned subjects and civil populations evacuated from their homes on conditions to be laid down by the Commander-in-Chief of the Associated Powers on various fronts.

Clause VIII.—Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by Austro-Hungarian personnel, who will be left on the spot with medical material required.

NAVAL CONDITIONS.

Clause I.—Immediate cessation of all hostilities on sea. Definite information shall be given concerning the location and movements of all Austro-Hungarian ships. Notification shall be made to neutrals that the freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to naval and mercantile marines of Allied and Associated Powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

Clause II.—Surrender to the Allies and the United States of fifteen Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between 1910 and 1918 and all German submarines now in or hereafter entering Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. All other Austro-Hungarian submarines shall be paid off completely disarmed and shall remain under the supervision of the Allies and America.

Clause III.—Surrender to the Allies and the United States with complete armament and equipment of three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo-boats, one minelayer and six Danube monitors, to be designated by the Allies and the United States. All other surface warships, including river-craft, shall be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States and shall be paid off completely disarmed and placed under Allied and United States' supervision.

Clause IV.—Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of Allied and Associated Powers shall be given in the Adriatic and up the Danube and in the tributaries in the territorial waters and through the territory of Austria-Hungary. The Allies and Associated Powers shall be entitled to sweep up all mine-fields and obstructions and the positions of these must be indicated. In order to ensure freedom of navigation in the Danube, the Allies and the United States are empowered to occupy or dismantle all fortifications and defence-works.

Clause V.—Existing blockade conditions established by the Allies and Associated Powers shall remain unchanged. All Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea shall remain liable to capture save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the Allies and the United States.

Clause VI.—All naval aircraft shall be concentrated and immobilised in Austro-Hungarian bases designated by the Allies and the United States.

Clause VII.—Evacuation of all Italian coasts and ports occupied by Austria-Hungary outside of their national territory and abandonment of all floating craft, naval materials and equipment and materials for inland transportation of all kinds.

Clause VIII.—The Allies and the United States shall occupy land and sea fortifications and Islands forming the defences and dockyards of the arsenal of Pola.

Clause IX.—Austria-Hungary shall return all merchant vessels belonging to the Allies and the Associated Powers.

Clause X.—No destruction of ships or materials shall be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

Clause XI.—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the Allies and the Associated Powers in Austro-Hungarian hands shall be returned without reciprocity.

CHARGE AGAINST MAJOR CRISPIN.

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

ATTEMPTS AT SETTLEMENT FAIL.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Wednesday before Mr. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. A. B. Chothia charged Major Crispin of the Army Service Corps of voluntarily causing hurt to Mr. Chothia's mother, with a stone.

Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared for the defendant, Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, with Mr. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

At the outset when it was pointed out that the injured lady could not be present in court, owing to her injuries, his Worship said that he could not go on with the case unless the lady was examined, as he wanted to be satisfied. His Worship said that though the complainant in this case was Mr. Chothia, Mr. Chothia's mother was virtually the complainant. In this case Mr. Chothia was rather hasty. He had seen parties coming to the Court after two or three weeks, after the occurrence.

Mr. Nariman pointed out the *ex parte* application made by the accused's counsel on the 1st inst.

His Worship said that was done in view of the position of the accused and the allegations made by the complainant. The defence wanted to expedite the matter.

Mr. Nariman submitted that what he objected to was that the defence counsel had made statement after statement without their presence, and he took that opportunity of protesting. Continuing, Mr. Nariman said that the time for apology had passed by. When Mr. Chothia went downstairs to ask for an explanation he was actually pushed out of doors.

Mr. Payne:—By my client?

Mr. Nariman:—By your client and a military officer.

Mr. Nariman, continuing, said that the accused did not do anything till he saw the doctor and the police coming in. It was then only that the accused came up.

Mr. Payne said that when Mr. Chothia came down, it was Mr. Page who ordered him (Mr. Chothia) out. Major Crispin went upstairs immediately after dinner.

Mr. Nariman said that if it were so it was worse still.

After some discussion, coming to the question of medical examination the defence said they desired to have the injured lady examined by a military medical officer.

Mr. Nariman objected to that and said that they did not want a military medical officer. They preferred the Police Surgeon.

In reply to the Court Mr. Nariman said that Mr. Chtohia was not present at the time the lady received the injuries but he came in immediately afterwards.

The Magistrate enquired if there was any chance of settlement.

There was some more discussion as regards settlement. Mr. Chothia said that he was prepared to settle if the accused gave a written apology, gave some amount to the school for the blind and gave an assurance that he would not treat Indians as he had done in this case.

APOLOGY FOR SAYING "HALF-TIPSY".

Mr. Payne said that his client was prepared to do all that if Mr. Chothia would apologise for saying he was "half tipsy".

Mr. Nariman said that he had never heard of such a thing. It was preposterous to suggest that.

Mr. Payne submitted that that charge against the accused was very very serious. That charge meant accused's dismissal from the Army. The statement was absolutely false. He desired to have that publicly withdrawn.

The prosecution did not agree to withdraw the statement.

In order to get over the difficulty the Magistrate suggested that Mr. Chothia should say that at the time the accused came to the complainant, he (Mr. Chothia) honestly believed that the accused was half tipsy but that statement was not true.

Mr. Payne insisted on a statement from Mr. Chothia that he withdrew his remark about the sobriety of the accused. But the prosecution not agreeing to it no settlement could be arrived at. By order of the Court it was arranged to have Mr. Chothia's mother medically examined by Dr. Powell, the Police Surgeon, before the trial was resumed that afternoon.

On resumption Dr. Powell was examined. He said he had examined the lady. He found a slight bruise on the left cheek, and a slight swelling. There was no wound or laceration. By wound he meant the breaking of the skin. He said that the injuries described by him were substantially the same as described by Dr. Karani in the first certificate.

Mr. Nariman said that they did not launch the prosecution in any vindictive spirit. He rebutted the remark of Mr. Payne that in launching this prosecution they had introduced a racial question. He submitted that the complainant would have done the same even if a Parsi were the accused.

The complainant declining to withdraw the words 'half tipsy' the hearing was continued.

MR. CHOTHIA EXAMINED.

Mr. Ardeshar B. Chothia, the complainant was examined. He said he was a share broker and resided in Laburnum Road, on the first floor of a building. The accused lived on the ground floor. On the night in question on seeing the injuries of his mother he sent for Dr. Karani. He went down to the accused for an explanation. The accused came rushing out and said loudly: "I can't tolerate this sort of nonsense for a minute and the nuisance you have been committing." Then the complainant asked: "What about the nuisance your dogs and ducks have been committing?". The naval officer, Lieutenant Page, replied: "We have this nuisance, not you."

Mr. Chothia retorted: "Excuse me but we share the same trouble and nuisance, the stench is horrible and the mosquits trouble created by your ducks and dogs so great".

Then the accused and Lt. Page, held the complainant by the arm and pushed him out. He then complained to the police. After the departure of the doctor, accused came up to him to apologise. He replied that if the accused had behaved as a gentleman when he (the complainant) had gone down to the accused, he (the complainant) would have even offered him a seat in his room and accepted his apology. The complainant ordered him off his promises at once.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, witness said that when he went down, Major Crispin came and addressed him. Then Lt. Page also took up the conversation. They both held him by the hands and pushed him out, uttering some words which witness could not hear. To the best of his knowledge, when the accused came up to him to apologise from walked he (witness) believed him to be not sober. He (the accused) was also smelling of liquor. When the accused came up him he was very near him, on the threshold. His (accused's) footsteps were not steady. The steps of the staircase were ordinary about 3½ feet in length.

Further hearing was adjourned. The Magistrate expressed a desire to examine the premises in view of certain contentions of the defence and said that he would do so in the evening. Accordingly at about 6 p.m. and in company of the parties and the counsel on either side he went to the premises.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY ON DEC. 15TH.

LORD WILLINGDON'S RETURN TO INDIA.

We understand that Captain George Ambrose Lloyd Governor-designate of Bombay, is expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 15th December, and on the day following his arrival, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will leave for England.

Lord and Lady Willingdon are expected in Madras, after their brief holiday in England, in the first week of April next when Lord Pentland will hand over the seals of office and proceed Home immediately.

Their Excellencies will hold a farewell Reception at Government House on December 7th.

BANQUET AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

FAREWELL TO BOMBAY LEGISLATORS

The members of the Bombay Legislative Council were entertained at dinner in the State Bungalow at Government House last night by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon when fifty-four, including the House party, sat down to the beautifully decorated festive table. The Governor's Band played during dinner, and state. The following were present:—

Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S.I., I.C.S., and Mrs. Curtis.
Sir Imbrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E.
Mr. T. J. Strangman, Advocate-General.
Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S.
Mr. Calebbhoy Karimji Barodawalla.
Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Mr. Sheriff Dewji Canji.
Mr. J. G. Convernton, C.I.E.
Mr. Pandurang Anant Desai, LL.B.
Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai, LL.B.
Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos.
Captain C. Feranandes, M.D., I.M.S.
Mr. Siddhanath Dhanddev Garud.
Mr. S. J. Gillum.
Diwan Bahadur Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole.
Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajeebhoy.
Sheikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah, LL.B.
Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer.
Mr. J. D. Jenkins.
Mr. Balkrishna Sitaram Kamat.
Mr. G. F. Keatinge, C. I. E. I.C.S.
Sardar Dulabawa Raisingji, Thakor of Kerwada.
Major-General R. W. S. Lyons, I.M.S.
Mr. Osborne Marshall.
Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta, C.I.E.
Mr. Chunilal Vijbhukandas Mehta, LL.B.
Meherban Sardar Shriniwas Coopooswami Mudliar.
Rao Bahadur Venkatesh Shriniwas Naik.
Mr. Raghunath Purshottam Paranjpye.
Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B.
Mr. Abdul Kadir *alias* Fakir Mahomed walad Ibrahim Khan Pathan.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S.
Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Sathe, C.I.E.
Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S.
Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E.
Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, M.B.E.
Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani, B.A., LL.B.
Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, C.I.E., LL.B.
Mr. C. N. Wadia.
Mr. G. D. French.
Mr. R. J. Kent.
Mr. G. A. Thomas.
Mr. J. L. Rieu.
Mr. R. B. Milne.
Mr. J. Crerar.
Their Excellencies and Staff.

LATE SIR RATAN TATA.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL MEETING.

SIR BASIL SCOTT'S DISSENT.

A number of prominent citizens who met yesterday in the Corporation Hall to consider what steps should be taken to commemorate the memory of the late Sir Ratan Tata, were considerably taken aback by the speech of Sir Basil Scott, who presided, throwing cold water on the suggestion and urging that Sir Ratan Tata was not a sufficiently great man to deserve anything but a bust.

The President in opening the proceedings said that the meeting was called to consider the question of voting a public memorial and to convene a public meeting in the Town Hall to carry out the object. Though Sir Ratan's benevolence was great, in his humble opinion this was not a case where a public meeting was necessary. To his mind, Sir Ratan was in no sense a great man. He was sensitive and of retiring nature. He had bequeathed a great part of his fortune in charities, and his friends wished to raise a memorial. It need not be a very costly one: something of personal recognition, in the shape of a bust, would serve the end. There were, remarked the President, thousand of men like Sir Ratan in America who did a lot of charities and died unknown, and no memorial was raised to them.

Sir Dinsha Wacha proposed that the meeting be formed into a Committee to consider what should be done.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, disagreeing with the President's remarks, said public opinion was overwhelmingly in favour of calling a public meeting.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said a small committee should be appointed to consider the question and if it thought a public meeting should be held it could have one called. He proposed a small committee.

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy regretted that there should be a division of opinion. He thought Sir Ratan's services eminently deserved a public meeting.

The Hon. Sir Fajulbhoy Curimbhoy seconded Mr. Wadia's proposition and Mr. F. A. M. Vincent supported it.

Dr. Turner said Sir Ratan was a public man in every sense. He knew him personally and his munificence was large.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye said Sir Ratan's charities were catholic and a public meeting would be a proper recognition of his services. He moved that a Committee be formed to call a public meeting.

Dr. B. F. Bharucha seconded the amendment.

Sir Dinshaw Petit supported Mr. Wadia's proposition which was ultimately carried.

THE EPIDEMIC.

TUESDAY'S TOTAL 112.

For 24 hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday	112
For preceding 24 hours	123
For corresponding period last year	90

Fortunately there was again some decrease in the number of deaths in Bombay during the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock yesterday. It was 112—as against 123 on the previous day, giving a drop of 11 only. The mortality occurred in the different wards as follows: Fort Ward, 5; Mandvi Ward, 13; Bhuleshwar, Ward, 10; Girgaum Ward, 8; Byculla Ward, 23; Parel Ward, 11; Mahim Ward, 24; Hospitals, 16; Railways and Homeless 2.

D. C. MISSION, KARNATIC BRANCH

This association during the outbreak of influenza at Hubli opened 3 medicene depots, paid house to house visits, inspected and advised 500 house holders daily, distributed municipal medicene gratis to 1,000 persons, treated 3,000 cases at its own dispensary, supplied canji and other diet and arranged for Doctors' free visits, whenever necessary. All this entailed extra expenditure on the association, but it reckons on public support.

INFLUENZA IN LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 6.

The deaths from influenza on the 4th were 165 out of the total mortality of 191.

TONGAWALLAS' STRIKE AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 5.

Tongawallas and hackney carriage drivers have gone on strike for the last two or three days, on an alleged grievance of low rate of fare. The public have had great inconvenience as no other conveyance except *ekkas* been available. The strike is now coming to an end.

Income-tax collections in Burma for 1917-18 amount to over 46 lakhs, an increase of nearly 7 lakhs over the previous year. Seventy per cent. was collected in Rangoon. Eight companies and one individual paid on an income of over five lakhs. The super-tax was one and a half lakhs.

DELHI CONGRESS.

PANDIT MALAVIYA ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Joint General Secretary of the Indian National Congress announces.

Consequent on the withdrawl of Mr. C. Vijiaraghava Chariar the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is elected president of the forthcoming Indian National Congress at Delhi in December next.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 5.)

against encouraging vested male interests in the Corporation. Bombay prided itself on being the *urbs prima* in Indis and it should therefore, lead the way in this matter as it had done in others.

Mr. F. G. Pratt said the Bombay Corporation might very well ask Mr. Desai whether in Bijapur some such step, which he had advocated for Bombay, had been taken. If not, why not? Were there no ladies in Bijapur? He did not think that any of the municipalities in the four divisions had made any attempt to remove this disability.

Shaik G. M. Hidayatulla supported the resolution.

Mr. S. D. Garud also supported the resolution.

SIR DINSHAH PETIT'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Dinshah Petit said he thought the mover of the resolution to be a ladies' man and as a champion of the cause of women wanted his resolution to be passed. The position which the mover of the resolution had created for himself was a safe one (laughter). He wanted the experiment to be introduced in the Bombay Municipal Corporation and then to watch its progress from Bijapur. Anyway he wanted his name to be perpetuated as a great champion of the rights of women (laughter). No such measure had been asked for either by the public of Bombay, the Bombay Municipal Corporation or the women of Bombay, and would be high audedness on the part of Council to foist it upon the Corporation.

Rao Saheb Harilal Desai supported the resolution but suggested to the mover to hold it over till the Corporation expressed its views on the question.

Mr. Upasani also supported the resolution.

Mr. C.V. Mehta said it would be ungracious of him not to support the resolution. If the establishment of the principle was the only object of the mover the obvious course would have been not to select the Bombay Corporation as the subject to be experimented upon but he might have moved an amendment to the rules of the Legislative Council itself by which women could be made eligible for membership. For Corporation could send female members to the Council itself. The affairs of the Corporation were conducted in a rough and tumble sort of way and it would not suit the women. He did not know whether the presence of ladies on the Corporation would shorten or lengthen the discussion there (laughter). Would the fofusil members force such a legislation on the Bombay Municipality? So far he had received a solitary letter from a lady asking him to support the resolution which showed their enthusiasm. He asked for the resolution be withdrawn, as he opposed it.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas supported the resolution as the first Bombay man (laughter). Cries: You are not a member of the Corporation.

It seemed to him that the Council had forgotten that the world was changing its views. Had it not been for the war the Bill which made women eligible for seat in the House of Commons would not have been read a second time. The time had come for the question to be settled once for all. They had brought forward the case of Bengal, but there the women were *pardanishin*, which was not the case in Bombay. Could not Bombay go ahead of other provinces in this respect. As for the German women who took no interest except in their King, Church, children and kitchen, he thought if they had taken a larger part in public affairs, there would not have been such barbarities of which the Germans had been guilty at the present time.

Mr. D. A. Belvi said he did not think that Mr. Sethna really subscribed to the doctrine that women should be confinned to their King, Church, children and kitchen. That was a barbarous argument, and they must find a more democratic way of treating the gentler sex. If they passed the resolution the Corporation would have to accept it whether they wanted it or not.

The Council then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

(For Interpellations see page 4.)

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

The monsoon is strengthening and there is a chance that the depression off the Bombay coast may pass inland and give widespread rain in the central parts of the country. The rainfall has been nearly in Madras Deccan, local in south Konkan, Mysore, south-east Nadras and north Madras coast. Few falls also occurred in Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Karwar, Hyderabad Deccan, Cuddapah, Bellary half an inch, Chitaldrug, Pamban, Coimbatore one, Madras three, Nellore four, Masulipatam one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad.

REACTIONARIES IN LORDS.

THEIR ATTACKS ON REFORM PROPOSALS.

CONDEMNED BY MR. COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., Nov. 6.

Writing in the "Daily News" Mr. Cotton, Member of Parliament, severely condemns the attacks on the proposals contained in the Report during the debate in the Lords on Lord Midleton's motion which, he says, will encourage irreconcilables in India in their contention that promises will be broken. "The worst enemies of British rule in India," he continue, "are those who cast difficulties in the way of Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and others, who are striving to restore old time belief in British sincerity. The fact that the single utterance calculated to kindle a ray of hope came from Tory Peer, Donoughmore, shows that the struldbrugs, such as Lord Lansdowne, live hopelessly in the past. If the Ministry of Information were to send parties of peers to India everyone of them would return to bless Mr. Montagu as Lord Donoughmore did. The object of Lord Midleton's motion was to destroy, not to amend the proposals; and the narrow majority, by which he failed, is an evil omen. A general election is immediate and the advent of a Tory Government is well within the range of possibility. What then will be the fate of the proposals contained in the Report? Lord Curzon refuses to commit himself and his friends fill the air with the condemnation of the faintest possible praise. Meanwhile the scheme has been accepted by the more responsible leaders of opinion in India, and subject to the recommendations of the Franchise Functions Committee, its journey to the Statute-Book seems to be assured so long as it can be performed under the guidance of Mr. Montagu."

PRISONERS OF WAR AGREEMENT.

GERMANY AGREES TO RATIFY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 6.

In the House of Commons, Sir George Cave announced that Germany had agreed to ratify the recent Hague prisoners of war agreement, having abandoned the condition regarding the Germans in China.

A MINOR OBJECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 7-10 p.m., Nov. 5.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Nov. 6.

AMSTERDAM.—While Germany has ratified that Prisoners' Agreement, she announces that she is unable to agree to the proposed British amendment, that noncoms and men of U boats, interned in Holland and Switzerland should not be included. Judging by to-day's statement in the House of Commons, Britain has apparently not pressed this amendment.

ARMY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

PRIZE CADETSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 6.

With reference to the ensuing army entrance examination the War Office announces that the King's India cadets, qualifying for prize cadetships by their position on the list of successful competitors shall be granted emoluments as well as the titular distinction of prize cadets.

INFLUENZA IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DEATH ROLL REACHES 75,00.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Nov. 6.

CAPETOWN, October 31.—The South African influenza death-roll has now reached a total of 7,500. Deaths in Capetown number 4,500, Kimberley 1,000 and Pretoria 600. There have been only 47 deaths each in Johannesburg and Stellenbosch.

In Durban the Coloured population has suffered most, but latterly many White people have succumbed to septic pneumonia.

An outstanding feature of the epidemic has been the success of vaccine from Government bacteriological laboratories in preventing pneumonia.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD MEMORIAL LECTURESHIP

SUBSCRIPTIONS INVITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 6.

A strong Anglo-Indian committee under the chairmanship of Sir William Duke with the cordial approval of the Royal Society of Arts invites subscriptions for the establishment of a George Birdwood Memorial lecture, for delivery annually at the Society of Arts. The lectures will relate to India.

LATEST CABLES.

GREATEST ALLIED ADVANCE.

WHOLE FRONT IN STATE OF FLUX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Nov. 7.

The advance of the Allies yesterday was the greatest since the opening of the offensive. The whole front is now in a state of flux. The Allies at many points have lost touch with the main German forces which after the drubbing they received in the great Allied assault lost not a moment in beginning a new retirement to avoid disaster but retreated immediately darkness fell on the battlefield on Monday. A few hours' start sufficed for the main body to break contact with their assailants who, when they resumed the advance yesterday morning, were hampered by bad weather. The question now is how far the enemy means to go before attempting another stand. It is believed that he may try temporarily to hold the Mezieres-Maubeuge line as a preliminary to an eventual move if possible to the Meuse-Namur-Brussels-Antwerp line.

SERBIANS ENTER BOSNIA.

AUSTRIANS RETREATING IN DISORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 3-35 a.m., Nov. 6.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Nov. 7.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—The Austrians on the Save have recrossed the frontier and Shabatz has been occupied. The Serbian cavalry entered Bosnia where they occupied Vardiste in the direction of Visegard. The Austrians are retreating in disorder. Their soldiers are returning to their homes pillaging everything *en route*.

PROPOSED TERMS OF GERMAN ARMISTICE.

MARSHAL FOCH AUTHORISED TO COMMUNICATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Nov. 7.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson informs Germany that Marshal Foch is authorised to receive German representatives and to communicate the terms of armistice to them.

HOMEWARD REMITTANCES.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

The following Press Communiqué is issued:—

In view of the present demand for homeward remittances the Government of India have decided to sell Sterling Transfers on London from the next week onwards until further notice up to a maximum limit of £1 million a week at rates based on the Sh. 1/6 rate at which the Secretary of State has, until recently, been selling telegraphic transfers on India. The rate for Immediate drafts will for the present be Sh. 1/5 31/32 per rupee and that for deferred drafts Sh. 1/6 1/32 per rupee. The amount of drafts issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and no single drafts will be issued for a smaller amount than £10,000. The drafts will be issued at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

All applications should be addressed to the Controller of Currency at Calcutta, and should reach him not later than 12 noon standard time on Thursday in each week begining from next week. Applications may be made by telegraph. Supplementary detailed instructions will be issued by the Controller of Currency.

LONDON PORT CHARGES RAISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 6.

The Port of London has raised its charges by 20 per cent.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 6.

Loco shops, O. and R. Railway struck work to-day.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon presided at the Legislative Council Meeting on Wednesday. Her Excellency was also present.

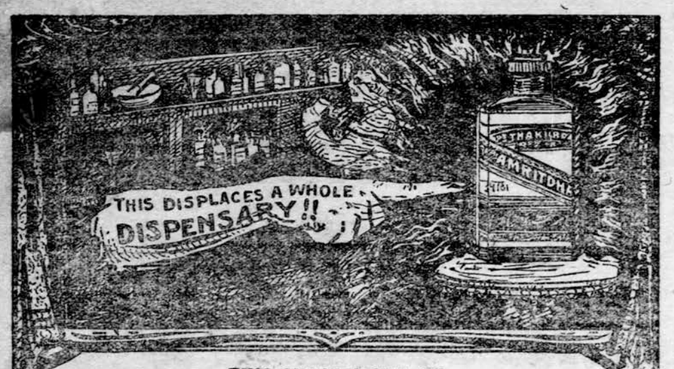
Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the Army Nurses Club at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon gave a farewell dinner to the members of the Legislative Council yesterday evening.

Mr. B. G. Horniman has accepted the presidentship of the Railway Conference to be held at Nadiad on the 15th and 16th instant.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" announces the taking over by Sir James Meston of the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India in succession to Sir William Meyer.

The Governor of Bengal will hold a durbar at Government House, Calcutta, on 27th November, next, for the investiture of certain gentlemen with their titles.



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The Cleaning of the Bayonet.

BY ALURED F. OZANNE.

(SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.")

There was no doubt about it, all eight of them were beastly drunk. It had been a glorious fortnight for these German soldiers, who as yet had seen very little fighting. Up to now they had marched on and on, moving from village to village and from town to town, journeying, so their officers had told them, towards Paris, into which city they would soon make their triumphal entry. Food, wine, especially wine, were always to hand. The deserted *estaminets* were well stocked, the troops had merely the trouble of knocking the necks off the bottles. Therefore the men were drunk.

So far this particular regiment to which the eight roysterers belonged had not been in action. "*Himmel*," said they, "if this be war we can never have enough of it." Fritz Abrittmann, one of the eight, was full of alcoholic valour as he swaggered through the streets of that little Belgian town. He had a grievance, however, and that grievance was that although he had been some three weeks on active service he had not as yet had an opportunity of sticking his bayonet into an enemy of the Fatherland. He was lamenting this fact to his seven boon companions who were shouting *Deutchland uber Alles* at the top of their voices. He drew his bayonet and bewailed its spotless brightness.

At that moment they turned the corner of the street. Abrittmann, still waving his bayonet, added his voice to swell the chant of *Deutschland uber Alles*. His eye fell upon a little figure coming towards the group, a little Belgian boy of about four years old, not too young to know what fear was but too young to know what to fear. At last, here was an enemy! Small, possibly, but everything must have a beginning. At any rate he need be no longer ashamed of his clean bayonet.

The little chap smiled up at Abrittmann as he approached. The man laughed and seizing his bayonet with both hands plunged it into the child's stomach. He then lifted the bayonet with the child transfixed high into the air. The little arms stretched out once or twice, convulsively, and the procession of eight moved down the street with Abrittmann acting as crucifer at its head. About a hundred yards further on one of the men snatched the corpse from the bayonet, and, swinging it by the heels, dashed it against the curb stone with such violence that the brains were scattered over the pavement. But Abrittmann never noticed it. He still held aloft his dripping bayonet and shouted *Deutschland uber Alles*. A happy man was he—his bayonet was no longer clean.

* * *

The next morning Fritz Abrittmann awoke in a frame of mind which has abundantly justified Thomas a Kempis in his saying that "a merry evening maketh a sad morning." He had a confused notion that the evening before he had run his bayonet through somebody or something and, with an eye to the parade, he thought it just as well to clean up the blade a bit. He found his belt and bayonet scabbard, but no bayonet. At last he found the handle protruding from the straw upon which he had been sleeping off the effects of his potations. He seized it and drew forth the corpse of the murdered child. Quickly he shook the bayonet to rid it of its ghastly burden, but all to no purpose. He could not touch the thing with his hands, and he gathered feverishly a fistful of straw and with it wiped the blade from hilt to point and from point to hilt. The child remained.

In the courtyard below the men were assembling, and presently Abrittmann heard the drum sound for the "fall in." An *unter-offizier* entered the loft where the man stood gaping at his bayonet.

"Clear out, you *schweinhund*," shouted that functionary, "get your belt on. Haven't you ever seen a bayonet before?

Abrittmann fumbled with his scabbard. How *could* he possibly sheathe his bayonet with that on it? The difficulty was solved for him by the *unter-offizier* who then kicked him down the ladder. He was a zealous man was this *unter-offizier*.

There were two things which impressed Abrittmann about that parade. One was that in spite of the obstacle his bayonet could easily be sheathed, and the other was that the spectacle of a soldier parading with a dead child spiked upon his bayonet excited no comment whatever. However, he resolved that from henceforth he would clean his bayonet in some secluded spot. The others did not seem to notice that there was anything wrong with it, but one never knew.

* * *

There was heavy hand to hand fighting in the streets, and Abrittmann was beginning to dislike the war. It was mostly bayonet fighting too, and how could one fight with this child on the bayonet. He had hoped that after he had fired a round or two it would be blown away, but he had fired several rounds and it was still there. A khaki figure rushed at him, he did his best to defend himself but his whole object was to get the child off that bayonet. He struck his bayonet against the other's, hoping to dislodge the burden, but he overreached himself and thus gave his enemy an opening. The British steel went deep into his stomach, his arms stretched out convulsively, he dropped his rifle and fell to the ground.

He died in a few seconds, just time enough to take a last look at his rifle and bayonet as they lay on the ground a yard or two from him. The bayonet was clean at last.

PARISIAN WOMEN.

THEIR ROLL AS TRAMWAY DRIVERS

As all know, writes a correspondent in "The Times" London, the women of the people in France have replaced the men most admirably, and an article in the *Victoire* gives a clear account of how the Parisian women have proved capable tramway-drivers. They learn their job as quickly as the men, and there have been no more accidents registered by the company since there have been wattwomen than there used to be when there were only wattmen. Wattwomen must be strong, as they drive 10 hours a day, and during those hours they are obliged to stand all the time; nerves must be solid, and hands that work the brakes must be muscular. The most perfect self-control is necessary. To learn the working of a tramway-car with underground and overhead systems, and the rules of driving, takes a month; after that the women act as ticket-punchers for a week or two, thereby learning the necessary collaboration with the driver in the matter of giving the current at different points of the line and the various ways of signalling danger, as well as of calling the stops. The drivers earn 5f. 50c. a day, with 5f. extra for high cost of living, and added to this are entitled to several prizes for expert work and regular supplements every three and six months. On arriving at the depot in the morning, they find their work sheet all ready. Some do their 10 hours' work straight off with only an hour and 10 minutes stop for their mid-day meal, others who do the early morning and late night work, get five hours' rest in the day. The two reproaches brought against the women as workers in the broad sense are that they allow personal feelings to interfere too often and upset the harmony of the work by refusing to go on duty with women they do not like, and that they stay away from their work for the most trivial reasons, in their own slang, *pour se chauffer*.

As for the lighter side of life, all amusements and relaxations depend on the war. The good news has cheered every one, but nobody is unduly optimistic. Though Parisians look forward to a less anxious winter, they expect no miracles. At a meeting of British women war workers this sober view was emphasized by three speakers—Mlle. Javel, of the Depot des Eclopes, who spoke of the work done by about 100 Frenchwomen among the French soldiers behind the lines during the last four years; by Miss Mann, of the Women's Emergency Canteens, whose members were the first British women to work in France for the French soldiers; and by Miss Montizambert, who spoke of the work of Canadian women in France and of their unselfish adaptability in working with all and any of the Allies. The meeting was an outcome of the Allied Women's Congress. It was attended by all the leading British women in Paris and by many invited guests from French and American societies.

TRAVELLING BY AIR.

CATERING FOR PUBLIC FLIGHTS.

Problems of commercial aviation, says the "Daily Chronicle," were studied at first-hand by a large party of Colonial, British and Allied journalists, who during mail week, inspected the Handley Page Works. The inspection included a flight over London in several of the new big Handley Page bombing machines.

The recent London to Cairo flight and other long distance journeys were instanced by Mr. Handley Page at a luncheon as proof that commercial aviation had actually arrived. There was, he said, a great future for commercial aviation, if it were properly organised and run, and he quoted figures to prove that passenger-carrying at rates slightly in excess of first-class railway fares would produce a profit of about 93 per cent. on capital. To produce this they would always have to fly with a full load.

In binding still closer together the Empire by establishing quicker communication between its component parts, the aeroplane was destined to play a great part. All they looked for to the Government was the provision of Imperial air stations. If the rest were left to private enterprise he was confident the aerial mercantile would be built up as firmly as the mercantile marine.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, who presided, recalled that it was just ten years this month since Wilbur Wright and his brother came and did their first flight in Europe. There had been no other form of development in human history which had shown such remarkable results in that time as flying.

Then the engines were of 24 h.p. To-day they were as much as 750 h.-p.; and the carrying capacity had increased from about 9 stones to 3½ tons. Ten thousand feet was then the highest flight; to-day we were doing 26,000. And while 40 miles an hour was then the highest speed, to-day we were approaching 160 miles. Our original Army in France started with 36 planes; the huge number to-day he could not give. Long flights—to and from America, for instance—would be possible, and he hoped to fly to India. They must, however, strive to produce a silent engine, for the public would not fly long distances in aeroplanes which had noisy ones.

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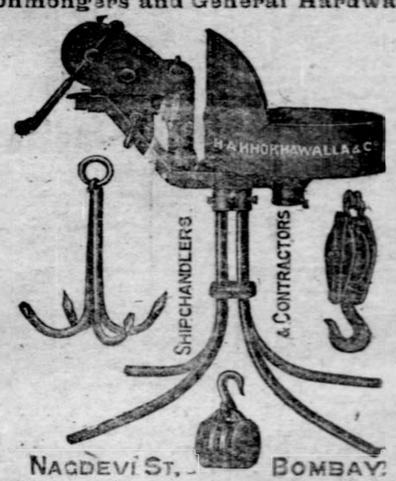

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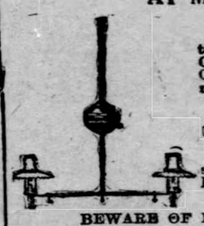

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

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